

WHEN IN DOUBT, WHAT?
WHEN YOU ASK FOR **PEABODY'S OVERALLS**. IF YOUR LOCAL DEALER SAYS HE HAS "SOMETHING JUST AS GOOD," COMPARE THEM. NOTE THE FIT, MATERIAL, WORKMANSHIP, AND YARDAGE; NUMBER OF POCKETS OF THE OVERALLS, ALSO ON THE COATS NOTE THE GAUNTLET CUFF, AND THE UNIFORM BAND COLLAR, AND THEN IF THE "JUST AS GOOD" GARMENT STANDS THE COMPARISON, BUY IT BY ALL MEANS. BUT MARK YOU, THEY WON'T STAND A CAREFUL COMPARISON.

WE ARE THE AGENTS FOR PEABODY'S GUARANTEED OVERALLS.

J. V. Berscht

Adams & Huntinger

Butchers

Dealers in all kinds of Fresh and Cured Meats

We Pay Cash for Poultry, Butter, Eggs and Hides

LEUSZLER BLOCK

Phone 127

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Bank by Mail and Save Long Drives

Mail us the cheques or cash you receive, with your Pass-book, which we will return with the Deposit credited. Then you can pay your bills by cheques, which we will honor, or if you want the cash yourself, send us a cheque in your own favor and we will forward the money by return mail. Drop in and talk to the Manager about it.

DIDSBURY BRANCH
T. W. Cuncannon, Manager
Carstairs Branch—W. A. Stewart, Mgr.

You need not send away for that printing, the Pioneer office is well equipped for the work.

TOWN OF DIDSBURY NOTICE

In the matter of the Court of Confirmation of the Tax Enforcement Return of the Town of Didsbury, in the Province of Alberta. Take notice that His Honour Judge Winter, Judge of the District Court of Calgary, by order dated March 23rd, A. D. 1916, has appointed Wednesday, the seventh day of June, 1916, at the hour of 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon at the Court Room, in the Town of Didsbury, as the time and place for holding of the Court of Confirmation to confirm the Tax Enforcement Return of the Town of Didsbury, for taxes due to the said Municipality to December 31st, 1915.

m17

A. BRUSO, Secretary-Treasurer

W. S. Durrer
Undertaker and Embalmer

Day Phone 15 Night Phone 131
DIDSBURY, - ALBERTA

School Patriotic Entertainment Great Success

As usual the big school entertainment on Thursday night last was a splendid success, the attendance was all that could be desired and they fully sustained the reputation held by the schools for putting on a very pleasing and entertaining programme which was too lengthy for publication.

Several comments were heard as to the swing and vim put into the different parts by the youngsters and in the dialogues the fact was again demonstrated that there is a lot of latent ability for this work in a great many of the children, although the songs and dances by the smaller children were as well pleasing to the large audience as any part of the programme.

The entertainment entailed a lot of hard work on the part of the teachers who gave their time out of school hours towards getting up the programme but their reward comes in the fact that the scholars showed splendid results in their work and that their audience spent a very enjoyable time.

The financial returns from the entertainment were very good, and the Patriotic Fund is the gainer by the handsome sum of \$40 which has been handed to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Fund.

LILLY SELLS FOR \$65.00 FOR RED CROSS

An incident that caused a good deal of excitement and fun was the auctioning of a splendid calla lily donated by Mrs. W. F. Sick for the Red Cross Fund.

G. B. Sexsmith, who acted as chairman for the evening, again demonstrated his powers as a persuader and jollier in the auction business and finally sold the lily to Miss Mabel Finkbeiner after it had brought in the handsome sum of \$65 for Red Cross purposes.

"God Save the King" closed the proceedings and the audience dispersed after enjoying one of the best programmes ever put on by the schools.

M. I. Officers Coming

Lieut. Murray and Sergt Ryan of the 13th Mounted will be in Didsbury about the first of next month for the purpose of securing more men for this regiment. Those men who wish to join a mounted regiment will do well to see the Lieutenant while he is here as this is the only mounted regiment being recruited in Alberta. This unit is now nearly complete, there being room for only 100 more men; so those who wish to join the M. I. should not delay seeing these officers when they are at the Rosebud hotel about the first of next week.

Local Baseball News

The annual meeting of the Central Alberta Baseball League was held at Olds a few days ago and reorganization for 1916 was completed. The delegates present were W. J. Wilson, Pres., Innisfail; E. J. Dodd, Sec.-Treas., and Dr. Turner, Innisfail; J. Rogers, Didsbury; H. Samis, Olds.

The following clubs will compose the league this year: Didsbury, Olds, Innisfail and a fourth club if possible to procure one.

W. J. Wilson of Innisfail was re-elected President and J. A. McGhee, Didsbury, Secretary-Treasurer for 1916. Executive, J. Rogers, Didsbury; H. Samis, Olds; G. C. Wagner, Innisfail.

The 1915 rules will govern the League this year. The question of umpires and amounts to be put up as forfeit is left to the Executive to be dealt with.

Will Give \$1400 to Patriotic Fund

Westerdale Municipality is leading the way for the other Municipalities in their decision to make a generous grant to the Patriotic Fund at a recent meeting. This is the fairest way of raising the funds necessary to carry on the work and it is to be hoped that other Municipalities will follow suit.

The Councillors of Westerdale Rural Municipality No. 311 met at Westerdale on Saturday, April 22nd all the Councillors being present.

A number of appeals against the assessment for the year 1916, were heard and adjusted.

After due consideration the Council unanimously decided to donate to the Patriotic Fund the sum of \$1400 during the year 1916.

The next meeting of the Council will be held on May 27th.

Subscriptions to Patriotic, Belgian Relief and Red Cross Funds on back page

BUSINESS LOCALS

3C A LINE IN ADVANCE IN THIS COLUMN

COMING!—Dr. Mecklenburg, of Edmonton, the Graduate Optician and exclusive Eye Sight Specialist will be at the Rosebud Hotel on Friday, May 6th. Charges moderate, satisfaction guaranteed.

SOWS FOR SALE—A few young brood sows, bred to purebred registered Berkshire boar, to farrow in May. For sale at right prices. Apply to J. L. Chandler.

FOR SALE—A few purebred Ayrshire bull calves. Price reasonable. Phone E. B. Avelson, Sunnyslope.

HAILED OUT CROPS can be quickly turned into cash if you have them insured in the following reliable companies: The Home, Excess or The Nova Scotia. Call and get a book showing dates of loss by hail and dates of payments for last year's business. Quick adjustments and prompt payments are the principles on which we do business. Remember I handle all notes and give you the benefit of cash rate. G. B. Sexsmith, Insurance Man.

FOR SALE—Baby carriage nearly new. Apply at Pioneer Office.

WANTED—6 grade Shorthorn, Durham strain of cows, coming fresh in month of April. Will pay spot cash. Apply P. R. Reed or J. H. Kiteley.

POTATOES—150 bushels of good potatoes for sale.—Apply G. R. Swingle, Didsbury. m10p

— THE — Cloverhill Creamery

is paying for cream as follows:

No. 1 Sweet, per lb.
butter fat - - - - 35c
No. 1 Sour, per lb.
butter fat - - - - 33c

POUND DISTRICT ORDINANCE Notice of Impoundment STRAY COLT

Didsbury, Alta., April 17th, 1916
Notice is hereby given under section 26 of the Pound District Ordinance that a Black Male with four white feet, white face, 10 or 12 months old; no visible brand; came with prairie schooner from 6 or 7 miles N. W. of Didsbury was impounded in the pound kept by the undersigned at Osler Street in the town of Didsbury on the 15th day of April, 1916.
W. F. Sick, Poundkeeper.



Grand Gopher Shooting Contest

Join up to-day—nothing to pay—open to boys and girls. Here's your chance to deal a deadly blow to the West's greatest foe—the mean, measly Gopher, and perhaps win a handsome prize. By special arrangement with the Remington Arms Union Metallic Cartridge Co., we are arranging a special Gopher Shooting Contest from May 1st to June 10th. An invitation is extended to every "live" young person in this vicinity to join in this grand "drive." Step in and get a circular—see the prizes—fill out an entry card. It will cost you nothing.

Here's One of the Prizes

A handsome, single shot .22 Calibre Remington UMO Rifle, light and true, a dandy durable, hard-hitting little weapon, fully guaranteed. More Prizes and a Big Window Score Card where your Gopher Shooting Record is written up each week. On top of all a grand Western Champion Shot Prize of a 12 gauge Pump Gun, donated by the Remington UMC Co.—a splendid prize. Why not try for it. Come in To-day.

RUMBALL & HYNDMAN
HARDWARE MERCHANTS

I OWE MY HEALTH

To Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Washington Park, Ill.—"I am the mother of four children and have suffered with female trouble, backache, nervous spells and the blues. My children's loud talking and romping would make me so nervous I could just tear everything to pieces and I would ache all over and feel so sick that I would not want anyone to talk to me at times. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills restored me to health and I want to thank you for the good they have done me. I have had quite a bit of trouble and worry but it does not affect my youthful looks. My friends say 'Why do you look so young and well?' I owe it all to the Lydia E. Pinkham remedies."

—Mrs. ROBT. STORIEL, Moore Avenue, Washington Park, Illinois.

We wish every woman who suffers from female troubles, nervousness, backache or the blues could see the letters written by women made well by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If you have any symptom about which you would like to know write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for helpful advice given free of charge.

for a Horse

Save a horse and you won't have to buy one. Don't sell or destroy any horse on account of Spavin, Splint, Ringbone, Curb, Sprain, Lameness. Spend one dollar for a bottle.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

has saved a great many horses—has put them back to work, even after they have been given up. Over 35 years of success have proved its value.

Mr. Geo. R. Steele of Garden Plain, Alta., writes: "I have used your SPAVIN CURE, and found it satisfactory and it is represented to be." Get Kendall's Spavin Cure at any drug store. Price \$1. a bottle, 6 bottles for \$5. "A Treatise on the Horse," free to druggists or from Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburg Falls, Vt., U.S.A.



B.C. Potatoes

British Columbia potatoes have found ready sale in the Antipodes this year, and now there has arisen a demand for them in Ontario. The city of London, Ontario, consumes between four and five carloads of the tubers every week, and the local supply has been exhausted.—Victoria Colonist.

Nova Scotia Man Has Good News

FINDS IN DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS A CURE FOR HIS RHEUMATISM

States Out of His Own Experience That Dodd's Kidney Pills Are a Sure Relief From Pain.

Greenfield, Queen's Co., N.S.—(Special).—"To anyone who suffers from rheumatism I say: 'Take Dodd's Kidney Pills.' They will be sure to give you a release from pain." This is the message of Cornelius Hirtle, a well known farmer living near here. Mr. Hirtle suffered from rheumatism for four years and found a cure in Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"I was in bad shape for four years," Mr. Hirtle says in giving his experience. "My back and hips troubled me so much that I was not able to do much without suffering. I also had stiffness in the joints, my muscles cramped and I felt heavy and sleepy after meals. I had a bitter taste in my mouth, especially in the morning. My appetite was fitful and I was often dizzy."

"I suffered from shortness of breath, I was often dizzy and I was depressed and low spirited."

"I took six boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills and they did me so much good that I am recommending them to all my friends. They are better than any doctor."

Every one of Mr. Hirtle's symptoms was a symptom of kidney disease. That's why Dodd's Kidney Pills cured him.

A crocodile in the London Zoological Gardens has died of tuberculosis, the first case known to science.

Sore Eyes

Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by **Murine Eye Remedy**. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. **Murine Eye Salve** Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye Free at Druggists or **Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago**

W. N. U. 1100

A Strange Career

Irish Born, He Fought the British Till the Present War

The London Standard publishes a remarkable story sent by a correspondent "upon which rests the responsibility for its accuracy."

On Saturday the French government announced the death of Capt. Jean Kleber, killed in circumstances providing a fitting end to a career full of romance and tragedy. His real name was known only to a small circle of friends. He was the son of a wealthy Belfast merchant and received a good education, graduating with honors at Trinity college, Dublin, and studying in Germany. He served some years in the Foreign Legion in North Africa and was one of the party accompanying Major Marchand on the Fashoda mission.

Two years later he took service with the Boers and went through the whole of the war, subsequently escaping to France, after refusing to surrender his command under the terms of the Vereeniging treaty.

Two of his best known achievements were the capture of Lord Methuen and the cutting up of Gen. Gatacre's force at Stromberg.

After the Boer war "Kleber" returned to the French service, but the belief in an imminent war between Germany and Britain caused him to seek service with the Kaiser's army. His offer was accepted but in 1911 the threat of a German attack on France led to his retirement from the German service. On the outbreak of the present war "Kleber" rejoined the French army.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS GOOD AS GUARANTEED

Mrs. L. Isbell, Kingston, Ont., writes: "I am using Baby's Own Tablets and find them as good as advertised. They are certainly a wonderful remedy for little ones." Mrs. Isbell's testimony is like that of thousands of other mothers. Once a mother has used Baby's Own Tablets she will use nothing else for her little ones. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Jabbers—I tell you, old man, it's a terrible thing when your wife quarrels with her mother and the old lady lives with you. Which side do you take?

Havers—Neither. I preserve an alarmed neutrality.

Corns and warts disappear when treated with Halloway's Corn Cure without leaving a scar.

A decree lately issued by Pope Benedict provides that priests in all countries, at Sunday mass, after reading the Evangel in Latin shall repeat it in the language of their hearers. This step is regarded as one of the greatest concessions to modernism made by the Vatican.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

Catching Flies by Electricity

A new device for catching flies is being added to the equipment of a number of hotels in preparation for the summer season. It consists of an electric motor, which draws the flies up by a strong current to a pipe. Molasses or moistened sugar is smeared on the edges to draw them to the vicinity. As the flies alight upon the pipe, a strong suction seizes them and quickly drops them into a steel cage in the bottom of the pipe. This machine has demonstrated an ability to capture over a hundred flies a minute. It will clear a fly infested room in a few minutes and can be easily carried from one room to another and operated from the plug supplying the current for electric light.

The Beauty of a Clear Skin.—The condition of the liver regulates the condition of the blood. A disordered liver causes impurities in the blood and these show themselves in blemishes on the skin. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills in acting upon the liver act upon the blood and a clear, healthy skin will follow intelligent use of this standard medicine. Ladies, who will fully appreciate this prime quality of these pills, can use them with the certainty that the effect will be most gratifying.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Flowers for Children

Educators are appreciating the refining influence of flowers on children. More and more, the schools are taking up school gardening; civic committees are trying to get the cooperation of the children for a city beautiful. If children are allowed to help in the home garden, they will not only help make, but help keep a home beautiful.

Children should be given flowers that are sure to be a success, lest they get discouraged with frequent disappointments. Only grown-ups know that to have a garden is to wage constant war against cut-worms and bugs and insects. Let the children have easily grown things— nasturtiums, corn flowers, California poppies, four o'clocks, larkspur, sweet alyssum, candytuft, verbenas, calliopsis, varieties with a long blooming period; and let them cut the flowers to suit themselves. One plant of each kind is only disappointing; give them a satisfying quantity—the cost is small, and the reward great.

Tortures of Rheumatism Yield to This Remedy

A Marvel of Speed, an Unfailing Cure for Old Chronic Cases

GET A TRIAL BOTTLE TO-DAY

With reliable old Nerviline you can rub out the pain of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, or Neuralgia—rub it away so completely that you feel like new all over.

It matters not how deeply seated the pain is, or how long you have had it—rubbing with the king of all liniments "Nerviline" will cure you.

Nerviline is highly concentrated—about five times stronger than the ordinary white ammonia liniment—therefore it penetrates quickly—sinks in deeply—and gets right at the core of the pain at once—draws out the lameness, takes away the stiffness—eases the joints that have hurt you so much.

Out comes the pain every time you rub on Nerviline, which contains some of the most valuable pain-subduing remedies known to science. Worth its weight in gold to every family in the land, and sure to cure the emergent and minor ills of a hundred kinds that constantly arise. Get the large 50c family size bottle, small trial size, 25c. Nerviline is sold by every dealer, everywhere.

Customer—But why have rabbits gone up so in price? They're wild ones, aren't they? So you can't say it's the cost of keeping them?

Shopkeeper—No, mum; but the truth is, since all the best shots have gone to the war, it takes so many cartridges to kill 'em.

No Asthma Remedy Like It.—Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy is distinctly different from other so-called remedies. Were this not so it would not have continued its great work of relief until known from ocean to ocean for its wonderful value. Kellogg's, the foremost and best of all asthma remedies, stands upon a reputation founded in the hearts of thousands who have known its benefit.

The world is going to the yelpers; canons have given place to cannons; the mitre to mitre, and Saint Peter to saltpeper.—Yale Record.

Doctor (to Mrs. Perkins, whose husband is ill)—Has he had any fluid intervals?

Mrs. Perkins (with dignity)—He's had nothing except what you ordered, doctor.

"Now, Johnny," asked the gentleman who had consented to take the class, "what does this fascinating story of Jonah and the whale teach us?"

"It teaches us," said Johnny, whose father reads practical articles on practical people, "that you cannot keep a good man down."

Big Commonwealth Army

300,000 Australians Will be Under Arms Next June

One of the first official acts of the new prime minister of Australia, Wm. M. Hughes, has been an announcement that a fresh army will be furnished by the Commonwealth and that this army will number 50,000 men. "This further contribution," said Mr. Hughes, "will bring the total number of men supplied by Australia by next June to something like 300,000 men. It is to be understood that the principle of voluntary enlistment is to be adhered to. No requests had been made to the Commonwealth by the imperial government for more men. The offer was quite spontaneous. I have not the slightest doubt that the necessary men will be forthcoming. These will form new units, and are independent of the quota of 9,500 a month necessary for reinforcements."

A government appeal will be made to every man in Australia within the military age group based on the recent war census—that is, single men from 18 to 41 years.

Fiendish Scheme of Austrian Airmen

A note has been issued by the military governor of Bologna, warning the inhabitants along the Adriatic coast against infected sweets dropped by Austrian aviators.

It was observed during the incursion of enemy aeroplanes at Ravenna and Codigoro on February 13 that the Austrian aviators dropped little packages from the sky which contained sweets.

These packages, when analyzed, were found to contain millions of germs of highly contagious diseases.

Extract From a Letter of a Canadian Soldier in France

To Mrs. R. D. Bambrick,

The Rectory, Yarmouth, N.S.

Death Mother, Am keeping well, have good food and well protected from the weather, but have some difficulty keeping uninvited guests from visiting me. Have you any patriotic druggists that would give something for a gift overseas? If so, do you know something that is good for everything? I do—Old Minard's Liniment. Try and send me some.

Your affectionate son, Rob. Manufactured by the Minard's Liniment Co., Yarmouth, N.S.

When It Came to That

A cockney angler, thinking his Highland boatman was not treating him with respect due to his station, expostulated thus:

"Look, here, my good man, you don't seem to grasp who I am. Do you know that my family has been entitled to bear arms for the last 200 years?"

"Hoot! That's naething," was the reply. "My ancestors have been titled to bare less for the last 2,000 years."

Don't worry about the price of meat—drink Bovril

Consumption

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET CONTAINING FULL PARTICULARS OF OUR TREATMENT

Nature's Creation Company of Canada, Limited

Room 14 Cosgrave Bldg., 164 Yonge Street Toronto - Canada

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, N.1. N.2 N.3

THERAPION Used in French Hospitals with GREAT SUCCESS CURES CHRONIC WEAKNESS, LOST VIGOR, & VIM, KIDNEY, BLADDER DISEASES, BLOOD POISON, PILES, EITHER NO DRUGS OR OF MAIL \$1. POST 4 CTS. FOLIO PAGES 20. REEMAN ST. NEW YORK OR YAMHOUT, N.S. TORONTO. WRITE FOR FREE BOOK TO DR. LE CLERC. MED. CO. HAVRE-ST. LOUIS. HANFORD, LONDON, ENGL. THE NEW DRUGS (TASTELESS FORM) EASY TO TAKE

THERAPION SAFE AND LASTING CURE.

SEE THAT THE MARKED WORD THERAPION IS ON EACH GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS.

Wood's Phosphodine.

The Great English Remedy. Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new blood in old veins, cures Nervous Debility, Mental and Brain Fogginess, Depression, Loss of Energy, Palpitation of the Heart, Failing Memory. Price \$1 per box, six for \$5. One will please, six will cure. Sold by all druggists or mailed in plain pkg. on receipt of price. New pamphlet mailed free. THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Watson.)

"I want to be excused," said the worried-looking jurymen, addressing the judge. "I owe a man five dollars that I borrowed, and, as he is leaving town for some years, I want to catch him before he gets to the train and pay him the money."

"You are excused," replied the judge, in icy tones, "I don't want anybody on the jury who can lie like that."

For Delicate Children

Powerful Nutrients, Hypophosphites, Nerve Restoratives, Valuable Stomachics.

OF NERVOUS TENDENCY GIVE DR. CASSELL'S TABLETS.

Strengthen, Build up, and Nourish the Children, and you are conferring incalculable benefits on the country. You are also ensuring the physical well-being and success of future breadwinners and mothers.

Dr. Cassell's Tablets, whose success in Canada has been both immediate and striking, owes its popularity in great part to its safety and unquestionable medicinal activity. It is now doing more for the little ones of three continents than many mothers realise.

A powerfully nutritive food-medicine which can be given to the youngest infant, Dr. Cassell's Tablets feed the entire system, vitalise the nerves, and create healthy flesh, blood, and muscle in a manner truly remarkable.

They are the recognised modern home remedy for Nervous Breakdown, Nerve and Spinal Paralysis, Infantile Paralysis, Rickets, St. Vitus' Dance, Anemia, Sleeplessness, Kidney Disease, Dyspepsia, Stomach Catarrh, Brain Fog, Headache, Palpitation, Wasting Diseases, Vital Exhaustion, Loss of Flesh, and Premature Decay. Specially valuable for Nursing Mothers and during the Critical Periods of Life.

Druggists and Dealers throughout Canada sell Dr. Cassell's Tablets. If not procurable in your city send to the sole agents, Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Ltd., 10, McCaul Street, Toronto, who will see that you get them. One tube 50 cents, six tubes for the price of five. War Tax, 2 cents per tube extra.

Sole Proprietors:—Dr. Cassell's Co., Ltd., Manchester, Eng.

Dr. Cassell's Tablets

GET A FREE SAMPLE

Send your name and address and 8 cents for postage, etc. to Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Ltd., 10, McCaul Street, Toronto, and a generous sample will be mailed you free of charge.

Britain's Greatest Remedy

THE BIG TASK OF RUSSIA IN THE FAR EASTERN THEATRE OF WAR

NOW PLAYING GAME OF WORRYING THE TURK

Some of the Hardest Fighting in the War Has Occurred in the Far East, Where Russian Troops Have Been Doing Good Work in Keeping Turks Engaged

The Caucasus theatre, while it has seen some of the hardest fighting of the war, has remained one of the least understood. Geographically it has seemed remote from all the other zones of major operations—more in the nature of a little war by itself. The average layman when asked to locate the region places it rather indefinitely "somewhere in Western Asia."

The Caucasus for a great many years has been Russia's outpost from which gradually she has extended her influence over Northern Persia and the potentially wealthy area of Eastern Asia Minor. The lofty mountains, on the other hand, have been Turkey's bulwark against encroaching Muscovites, held with desperation against an ever-increasing pressure from the north.

The first effort of the Ottoman army when it was projected into the war was directed through the Caucasus against Russia. A force based on the fortified city of Erzerum sought to clear the frontier and capture Kars, the metropolis of the Russian coasted district. The column penetrated to the very outskirts of Kars, and for a few days there were rumors of its capture, but the Russians succeeded in the end in not only retaining it but driving back the Turks to the frontier and beyond.

All of the first winter of the war fighting of the utmost severity occurred in the mountains, where the armies surged back and forth in snow that at times reached a depth of 20 feet. At least 200,000 men were engaged in a series of desperate conflicts that lasted until early in April, when the Turks, with the battle a stalemate, withdrew a good part of their forces to meet the Anglo-French demonstration against the Dardanelles. The German and Austrian offensive, which was organized at the same time and began May 1st with the battle of Donajec, at the same time saved the situation for the Turks by compelling the Russians to end their activities in the Caucasus and concentrate every available man and gun in Galicia just at a time when the weakening of the Turkish front might have permitted a decisive victory. The conditions of the great war as a whole have prevented until recently the resumption of the campaign with anything like adequate numbers and equipment.

Simultaneously with the beginning of the drive on the Aras the Russians opened an active campaign on the southern shores of Lake Van and increased their activity in Persia. Perhaps no better illustration of the spirit of co-operation that actuates the allied war efforts can be found than this widespread attack on the Turks. It will be noted that the resumption of Russian activity against the Porte came just at the time when the Anglo-French pressure at the Dardanelles was withdrawn. Far from having an opportunity for rest and recuperation after the struggle on Gallipoli the Ottoman army was forced almost over night to prepare to meet a strong and determined offensive on its opposite frontier and over a front, including three active zones, of more than three hundred miles. This was Russia's contribution to the game of "worrying the Turk."

What Canada Spends

Enormous Total of War Expenditures For the Present Year

The expenditure for war purposes in Canada will aggregate \$600,000,000 within the present calendar year," according to the estimate of the March letter of the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

This total exceeds anything dreamed of when the work of making ammunition was undertaken in this country. The letter adds: "The output of ammunition, which at the commencement of the present year was valued at \$30,000,000 per month, is steadily increasing as a result of greater efficiency. That still heavier demands will be made upon our industries is foreshadowed by the announcement that at the request of the government the banks are preparing to provide a further credit of from fifty to seventy-five millions for imperial purposes. It is hoped that this will result in bringing new orders of at least \$150,000,000 to this country."

City Conveniences in Country Homes
Nowhere is the luxury of a bath more highly appreciated than in a farm home, to which one comes covered with dust from a day in the fields. There is no more difficulty in providing for this luxury in a country home than there is in the city.

A windmill, a gasoline engine or electric power will put the water supply under pressure, to be drawn at will from taps inside the house. Hard and soft water under pressure in the home means, too, a saving of steps and time in the house and avoids the exposure involved where water cannot be obtained without going out of doors.

Popular Support Required

Importance of Independent Educational Work in Protecting Wild Life

There is no dearth in Canada of governmental agencies actively engaged in conserving bird and animal life. While the work is mainly in the hands of the provinces, several branches of the federal government are also rendering invaluable service. Unfortunately, popular support of official measures, which is the most potent single factor in insuring their success, is very much lacking. The most serious obstacles and difficulties arise from the lack of strong unofficial societies to carry on independent work.

The great advance of wild life protection in the United States, in recent years, is due largely to the efforts of such bodies as the American Game Protective and Propagation Association, the National Association of Audubon Societies, the Camp Fire Club and the American Bison Society. Similar organizations exist in Canada, and the excellent work of the Canadian Society for the Protection of Birds, the Independent Naturalists Association, the Dominion Game Protective and Trap-Shooting Association and others can not be too highly commended. But Canadian organizations of this character have failed to develop their efforts and to utilize their opportunities to the extent which their field of usefulness permits and invites. It must be recognized that, while the initiative in game law reforms may come from public officials, the success of practical measures requires popular support, which, in turn, must depend upon persistent educational efforts. The scope along these lines for independent societies is unlimited, and it is to be hoped that, as the need for better protection of wild life becomes steadily more apparent, this branch of the work will be successful in enlisting the services of an increasing number of active workers.

The Beer and Wine Fallacy

Pernicious Effects of Beer Drinking on the Health and Morals

Dr. Kress, third vice-president of the American Medical Society for the Study of Alcohol and other narcotics, says: "The beer industry in the United States has practically developed during the past sixty years. Previous to that very little beer was sold. Whiskey, brandy and other spirituous liquors were used. The average consumption of alcohol was at that time one and one-third gallons per head annually."

The beer consumption has increased by leaps and bounds. The breweries now turn out over sixty-five million barrels of beer annually. The annual consumption of alcohol per capita in the form of beer is over one and one-half gallons. This means that now there is more alcohol consumed per capita in the form of beer than was consumed sixty years ago in the form of whiskey, brandy, beer and all other alcoholic beverages combined.

This increase in the use of beer has not resulted in a decrease of the stronger drinks. We are now consuming per capita three gallons of alcohol instead of one and one-third and that in spite of the efforts to stop the whole traffic. It is evident then that beer has not made for temperance in America.

Beer is not a "liquid food," or a "health drink," as it is claimed. Indeed, pure whiskey with pure water added to reduce it to four per cent, alcohol is less injurious than an equal quantity of beer which contains four per cent, alcohol and other injurious substances. It is difficult to find a heavy beer drinker forty years of age with a normal heart, liver or kidneys. These vital organs from the excessive burden that is put on them, wear out prematurely. The beer drinker may have an abundance of flesh but it is of inferior quality. Surgeons do not care to operate on him because the chances of recovery are minimized. Should the beer drinker be taken down with pneumonia or some other febrile disease that taxes the heart and kidneys, he would have but three chances out of ten to recover. So much for the physical ills of beer drinking.

The bad moral effect produced by habitual beer drinking is even more marked. It produces a moral grossness and seems to destroy the finer and nobler instincts. Dr. A. Forel of the University of Zurich says: "One needs only to study in Germany the 'beer joker,' beer conversation and beer literature among the academic youth of Germany; the drinking of beer has killed the ideals and ethics and has produced an incredible vulgarity."—H. Arnott, M.B., M.C.P.S.

Soldier's Wife (alluding to black eye, a present from the lodger when asked for the rent)—It ain't my good looks I cares about, but see the awkward position it puts me in. No one'll believe as my 'usband ain't back from the front.—London Hystander.

Hunt for Pirate's Treasure

Ill-gotten Loot Believed to be Planted Off Coast of Labrador

Declaring that he has positive knowledge of a cache of treasures in the North Atlantic near the Canadian coast, Milton McMillan, wealthy "sailor of fortune," is preparing an expedition by sea to hunt for the gold. Associated with him are Captain Ward, an aged navigator and two wealthy citizens of Los Angeles.

Mr. McMillan, who, eight years ago brought to the notice of some American scientists, the archeological value of the relics of San Nicholas Island, talks freely of the proposed treasure hunt until he is interrogated regarding the exact location of the island. Then he is silent.

He says the gold and jewels hidden by a pirate chief, of course, a la Stevenson—is secreted on a hush-room shaped island somewhere off the coast of Labrador. His faith in the idea that he will bring to light of the 20th century the hoard of a pirate of the 18th is shown by his extensive buying of supplies for the trip, which will be made via the Panama Canal.

He says this island is just one ledge of birdseye porphyry looming out of the deep, altitude 200 feet, 250 feet long and 150 feet wide. The location is safe for navigation near to the island only two months out of the year, he says, because of the storms which visit those latitudes.

The sea captain, Ward, whose grandfather roamed the deep in the early part of the 19th century, brought the story of pirate wealth hidden in the reef.

Captain Ward says he got the word from his grandfather, who in turn received it from his grandfather, that one of the blood-thirsty robbers of the sea, who scuttled many a good ship during colonial days hid his booty of years on this island and then had to sail away and die somewhere.

Haphazard Recruiting

Industries Suffering Unnecessarily Through the Present Method

The following memorial to the Dominion government was passed by the Hamilton Recruiting League, March 7, 1916:

Whereas, this Dominion is engaged in a war involving the very existence of British institutions—a war that calls for the most rigid economy of men and means—a war that can be successfully concluded only by the fullest utilization of all our resources.

Whereas, under the present voluntary system there is great waste of the nation's resources.

The Hamilton Recruiting League humbly begs the government of Canada to appoint a commission for the purpose of:

(a) Taking a census of all men in the Dominion from 18 years of age and upward, specifying those married and unmarried.

(b) Classifying the men according to their occupations or their fitness or preference for certain kinds of work.

(c) Classifying the industries with a view to the restriction or the ultimate elimination of such as are non-essential to the welfare of the country or are not economic factors.

(d) It being understood that the foregoing is urged with a view to the immediate application of some just and comprehensive system of draft whereby the men necessary to complete the Canadian Expeditionary forces may be readily secured.

The Hamilton Recruiting League has been a very active agency in the enlistment of soldiers. It may fairly claim a share of the credit that is due to Hamilton for her splendid contribution to the forces of the empire.

From its intimate knowledge of the workings of the voluntary system, the League has reached the conclusion that for Canada to continue its present methods would be highly detrimental to the welfare of the country.

Canada has without doubt attracted to the colors a very superior class of men who are actuated by the noblest principles of patriotism and duty.

Very many of these have left positions of great importance for which competent men cannot be found.

Almost every industry and family is suffering unnecessary loss through the present haphazard method of enlistment.

The first class of men who should be called upon for service are the unmarried fit men who could be released from their present occupations without serious loss to anyone.

Probably this class would suffice to complete the forces which Canada is pledged to supply.

The country could thus fulfil its obligations without serious loss of revenue or serious disturbance of its internal economy.

A system of wise selection should appeal strongly to every loyal member of the community. It is not contrary to the spirit of true liberty for which the empire is fighting. That liberty for which a man will not fight is not deserving of the same. No man is free from the duty of defending the state.

It is not suggested that the proposed system of selection should be permanent. Extraordinary need justifies extraordinary measures.

It is hoped that all who are in sympathy with the above memorial will exert their utmost influence to further its objects.

Barber—I want a motto from Shakespeare to hang up in my shop. Can you give me one?

Patron—Of course. How will this do? "Then saw you not his face."

GRIM DETERMINATION OF BRITAIN TO CONDUCT WAR TO BITTER END

EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD DOING THEIR BIT

So Perfect is the Co-operation That Has Been Established Among The Allies, That They are Practically One Great Nation in Carrying on the War of Freedom

The Home Town

The Home Town the Best Investment a Farming Community Can Have

One Sunday afternoon two tourists, a man and his wife, were passing through a small town in Illinois, commenting the while on the prosperous look of the place. When right in front of one of the homelike residences, a tire on their automobile blew out. The day was hot, the travellers were tired and dusty. Changing a tire is no easy task at any time, but on a hot Sunday afternoon in the residential district of a strange town, the job was a real tragedy for two tired and grimy travellers, having a fair degree of pride.

Operations had not been carried far before the owner of the homelike place sauntered out, inquired of the travellers where they were from, where they were going and otherwise made himself agreeable. He invited the lady tourist to come up on the porch with his wife, where there was an easy chair, cool shade and an abundance of ice water.

After the tire had been changed, the tourists were invited to wash up and to rest and refresh themselves.

Can you imagine a more appreciated courtesy? This man, the owner of the homelike place in the little town, was the leading merchant and his attention to the strangers was nothing more nor less than his everyday business policy.

He told the tourists all about the little town and the prosperous farming community that surrounded it, and upon which it depended for support. He said that he knew all the members of every farmer's family within his trade district; that he had visited every house and he made it a practice to do so at frequent intervals.

He started in business twenty-five years ago with a capital of \$500. To-day he is in comfortable circumstances and doing a larger business than at any time during his experience.

Merchants like this man make the home town the most valuable asset in the community. A good home town enhances the value of every acre of land in the vicinity; it makes every farm a more desirable place to live. The home town is the best investment a farming community can have and it only requires the good will and co-operation of the business men and the farmers to make it pay big dividends, socially and financially, to every family in the community, both town and country.

Why We Took Over Corfu

A Greek merchant residing in Great Britain writes to remind people that Corfu was given as a present to Greece by Great Britain, with other Ionian islands, but there was a distinct condition attached to the occupation by Greece in the Treaty of 1863, and that was that the dynasty must not walk rough shod over the constitution of the country. The monarchy of Greece in short, was to be a Constitutional one. It had not been that during 1915 it had been an autocratic monarchy. The Treaty guaranteed the independence of Greece as a Constitutional monarchy, and having given that guarantee, the guaranteeing powers had a perfect right to see that the Constitutional government was not violated by the king. That Constitution had been violated by holding two elections in a year, and by the unconstitutional dismissal of the last ministry, and therefore the guaranteeing powers had the right to interfere.

Waste in Forest Protection

Because of lack of field supervision, more money is wasted in fire protection today than is used economically. Fire wardens are nearly all temporary men, and if one does not give them supervision and training, and does not try to keep the good men from year to year, one cannot get the results desired. In the first fire protection services of Canada, far more wardens were wasting money than were making good use of it. Unless we have good permanent supervision of fire protection and have the same men as permanent rangers year after year we will not get the good results because we have large areas to protect with very small sums of money.—McMillan.

Barley or Oats First

"I know that a number of farmers think oats should come before barley in the order of spring seeding," said Prof. C. A. Zavitz. "In my experience, however, the earliest seeding of barley has invariably given the largest yields. It has not always been so with oats. Still, if the land is low and wet I would not sow barley there very early. I have seen barley so nipped with frost that it turned yellow, but still it gave a good yield."

"How did the snowstorm affect the train service out your way?"

"Didn't affect it at all. It merely gave the company a good excuse for the trains being as late as usual."

Grim determination to fight the war to the bitter end and a calm confidence in its successful outcome is England's present state of mind, according to Lowellyn A. Nares of Fresno, Cal., who reached New York recently.

He was in Liverpool on the night of the "central counties raid," as it is known, on Feb. 1, though they reached neither Liverpool nor Manchester, as the Germans asserted they did.

"The damage they done was confined to a small brewery," he said, "and a few little cottages and homes in which the casualties occurred. No one seemed at all excited about the raid. When the word was flashed from the coast that the 'Zepps' were coming the cities and towns gave the usual signals, and every one, except the many curious, took cover. You know they lower the lights for about ten minutes and then flash them on again for a time, and the people go to their homes and wait in the safest places. Then, of course, trains and trams were stopped while the raid was in progress, and as soon as the airships came near any town all the lights were put out. I was in Liverpool on the night of the raid and did not hear anything about it until next day."

"I found business conditions in England very good, except for the shortage of labor. For the first time in years, every one in the United Kingdom has work and all the work they can do. And what is more every one is working. All the women, of the high and low degrees, are employed. Every man, woman or child is doing his or her bit. A remarkable feature of the present economic life in England is the number of women who are working at trades that used to employ men exclusively. There are thousands of them in the munition plants and they told me that the women make the best sort of labor for this class of work, as they are capable of handling the finest tools with facility after a short training. All England is adjusting itself to the new conditions and making the best of things."

"For the first time in years, also, there is no suffering among the poor. In fact, there are now no poor. The shortage of labor makes every hand available and in families where four or five pounds a month used to be the income, they now received from thirty to forty. Of course, this leads to extravagance in many cases and it is not uncommon for these families to buy pianos and other luxuries where before the war they were thankful to get enough to eat."

"I had occasion to meet a number of what we would call 'big business men,' and others intimately connected with the work being done for the empire, and they assured me that the recruiting was all that could be desired."

"Everywhere I went I found all the open places filled with soldiers. All the parks, golf courses, playgrounds, and schoolyards were being used, and I heard it said several times that the full 4,000,000 men required had been obtained."

"One of the reasons that Englishmen feel so confident about the outcome of the war is that perfect co-operation has been established among the allies. They are practically one great nation, armed to defend itself against the Germans. In England they receive things they need from the French and Russians, to say nothing of the Italians, and the latter, on the other hand, get their necessities from England. There is perfect co-operation in finance, manufactures, the making of munitions, the supplying of the armies, and, best of all, at the front where the real work of the war is being done."

"I found England making preparations for the reconstruction period after the war. The Manchester board of trade at its annual meeting practically decided to abandon the principles of Cobden and give up free trade. It decided to fight for a tariff that would exclude German goods from the United Kingdom after the war, and this is the sentiment all over England."

"It is felt universally in Great Britain that the empire is fighting the fight of democracy, and all classes are taking the war with philosophy and a grim determination to fight to the bitter end. Several examples of this feeling came to my direct notice. At a board meeting in Manchester, the chairman was called outside the board room to receive a telegram. It was from London and told of the death of his son at the front. He read it, and on his return to the room apologized for delaying the business of the moment by saying that he had been notified of his son's death at the front. He then went on with the business just as though nothing had happened, although I could see the lines tighten about his square mouth. That is the spirit of the English."

Employer—Boy, take this letter and wait for an answer.

New Boy—Yes, sir.

Employer—Well, what are you waiting for?

New Boy—The answer, sir.

Boosting New "Dry" Battalion

203 Receive Hearty Support of Religious Organizations

The Two Hundred and Third battalion had its inception in the challenge of the minister of militia, who, when speaking of the many application for chaplaincies, said that the ministers ought to organize a fighting battalion.

The thought was presented by one of the leading ministers of the city that the resources of church organizations might be more adequately used than they have been for recruiting purposes. It was pointed out that there were nearly four hundred circuits of the Methodist church alone in Military District No. 10, and that while many had already supplied a large number, in some cases hundreds of recruits, yet there were many who were not directly affected, and it was seen that a large force might be brought to bear on the problem of recruiting, if these agencies could be organized and directed.

A further suggestion was made that an effort might be made to fill up a new battalion, whose chief characteristic would, in no way be secular or sectarian, but that representing the thought of the churches it should be a dry battalion. This was very heartily received wherever mentioned, both in civil and military quarters. Furthermore, it was presented before the Methodist ministerial association, as also before the convention, representing the Sunday school and Young People's organizations of our province, and Rev. W. B. Caswell, pastor of the Broadway Methodist church, was urged to authorize to present this offer to the minister of militia, Sir Sam Hughes. It was heartily received, and the Two Hundred and Third was duly authorized, with Lieut-Colonel J. Hansford as the commanding officer. Mr. Caswell was given the position of honorary captain to assist in directing recruiting and later on to assume the duties of the chaplaincy, and the organization is now about complete.

Lieutenant F. Percy Lloyd, son of Principal Lloyd, of the Emmanuel college, Anglican, represents the Two Hundred and Third, with headquarters in the Canada building at Saskatoon. In order that the battalion should be a representative as possible of Military District No. 10, Mr. T. W. Fawcett, of Saskatoon, was appointed paymaster. Captain W. H. Green of Moose Jaw is opening a recruiting office in that district for Southern Saskatchewan.

The battalion very much appreciates the generosity of the Great West Permanent Loan, in placing the top floor of their building at the disposal of the battalion for headquarters. A good start has been made already up here. A platoon of Wesley college boys is lined up under the senior stick, Lieut. W. A. Carrothers. The Royal Templars are organizing a platoon under Lieut. J. H. Kennedy, and they believe that they can even do better than this, and have some ambition for a company.

The young men of Grace church are lining up in an effort to fill up a platoon. A. C. Hill, former Y.M.C.A. secretary of Brandon, is opening up an office there, and is endeavoring to line up a platoon in that city and surrounding territory. — Winnipeg Telegram.

The House By the Side Of the Road

THERE are hermit souls that live withdrawn,
In the place of their self content;
There are souls, like stars, that dwell apart
In a fellowship firmament;
There are pioneer souls that blaze their paths
Where the highways never ran—
But let me live by the side of the road
And be a friend to man.

Let me live in the house by the side of the road
Where the race of men go by—
The men who are good, and the men who are bad,
As good and bad as I.
I would not sit in the scorner's seat,
Or hurl the cynic's ban
Let me live in the house by the side of the road
And be a friend to man.

I see from my house by the side of the road
By the side of the highway of life,
The men who press with the ardor of hope,
The men who are faint with the strife.
But I turn not away from their smiles nor their tears
Both parts of an infinite plan—
Let me live in my house by the side of the road
And be a friend to man.

Let me live in the house by the side of the road
Where the race of men go by—
They are good, they are bad, they are weak, they are strong;
Wise, foolish—so am I.
Then why should I sit in the scorner's seat,
Or hurl the cynic's ban?
Let me live in the house by the side of the road
And be a friend to man.

—Sam Walter Foss.

Officers of 203rd Battalion, Canadian Expeditionary Force



Demands on the Western Roads

Railway Employees Asking for a Substantial Increase in Wages

The demands being made by organizations of railway train service employees on western railways for a 25 per cent. increase in wages, a demand which affects Canadian as well as United States railways, would mean the disbursement of no less than \$100,000,000 a year. In order to acquaint the public with some of the facts of the case the executive committee of the Association of Western Railways has issued the following interesting statement:

Mr. Farmer, once upon a time—like the railways—you paid your employees a fixed monthly wage. They worked till their work was done, no matter how many hours.

Your farm hand followed a plow behind a yoke of oxen, perhaps from sun up till sun down, then did his "chores" and was contented. Suppose that when you invested more of your capital in a good team of horses, to replace the oxen, your employee had said: "These horses turn more furrows in a day than the oxen, and hereafter I want to be paid by the furrows, or the distance the plow travels, but in case anything stops the plow you must pay me for a full day if I work 10 hours or less, if that plan would give more money than the plow mileage amounts to."

Suppose that when you invested more money in a wheel plow on which your employee could ride at ease instead of being required to walk in a furrow and wrestle with a heavy plow, he said: "Hereafter I want you to pay me for a full day if I work 6 hours or less, with time-and-a-half pay for overtime, either on a time or distance basis, whichever will give me the most money."

Suppose, further, Mr. Farmer, that from 1904 to 1914 you had increased the wages of your farm hand from \$902.09 a year to \$1,253.37 a year, would you feel like granting his last demand for more wages for doing exactly the same work in the same hours? That is precisely the question that the railway managers of this country are now called on to answer. The men employed in railway train service are asking a 25 per cent. increase in pay for exactly the work they have been doing, and under the same conditions, except as to pay. As with the farm hand, the working conditions of railway train service men have been constantly improved at the expense of the employers. Government statistics prove that the hazard of their occupation has steadily decreased. This is the result of millions spent by the railroads for better roadbeds, heavier rails, double tracks, block signals, automatic couplers, air brakes, mechanical stokers, oil burning engines and many other safety and labor-saving devices, for which

the employees made no investment and assumed no financial risk.

The men who are now asking for 25 per cent. higher pay are and always have been the best paid of all railway employees. Their wages range from \$800 a year for inexperienced brakemen to nearly \$4,000 a year for engineers on the best runs. The average wages of the 300,000 employees who are demanding an increase are \$1,253.37 a year, an increase of 40 per cent. since 1904. The 1,400,000 other railway employees average \$684.78 a year, an increase of 25.2 per cent. since 1904.

These are the facts, Mr. Farmer. Will you think them over and then say if you think the railway train service employees are justified in threatening the prosperity of every industry in this country, or even the very existence of individuals dependent for food supply on uninterrupted railroad service?

Grow More Flax

Increased Demand for Flax Will Likely Result in More Acreage Sown

A new situation has been created for the flax industry by the war and it seems likely that the increased demand for seed and fibre will result in greater acreage sown in Canada. The matter was fully discussed in the house of commons on March 1st when a resolution was adopted calling for government aid in promoting the cultivation of the crop and in the handling of the fibre to obtain the highest prices.

In support of the resolution Mr. S. F. Glass, of Middlesex, said that the flax growers of Ontario had declared themselves in favor of bonusing the industry by the government and also of careful experimental work by the department of agriculture. They suggested too that Irish and Belgian flax workers should be encouraged to emigrate to Canada. A good quantity of flax could be grown here both as to fibre and the oil produced from the flax seed. Although only five per cent. of the world's flax had been produced in Canada previous to the war it would now be possible to largely increase this amount owing to disturbed conditions in Europe. The countries now at war have been producing 49 per cent. of the world's supply. In Western Canada flax was largely grown for seed and in Ontario more for fibre. The total value of the seed production from 1910 to 1915 was \$87,000,000. The flax fibre grown in Ontario, Mr. Glass declared, was as good as any in the world and he urged that special steps should be taken by the government to study the best method of developing this fibre.

In the United States a good deal of attention has been given to the use of the fibre in different ways. Recent tests have shown that for paper and fibre board there is a

wide field for utilization of the straw. If it be possible, as some authorities claim, to produce flax that will furnish seed of high quality and at the same time straw for fibre of high standard much advancement will be made.

Some idea of the present extent of the flax fibre industry in Western Ontario was given by Mr. Armstrong, of Lambton. About 4,000 acres were grown in 1915 yielding 800 tons of fibre which together with the seed was worth at least \$400,000. The ordinary price of the fibre was 20 cents per pound, though a number of the mills obtained ten cents a pound more. About thirty per cent. of the total production of fibre from this district is shipped to Ireland the rest being exported to the United States.

Mr. Donald Sutherland of Oxford, pointed out a few of the difficulties to be overcome in growing flax the greatest of which is the providing of labor. Flax growing is popular only in countries where they have cheap labor. Conditions in Canada make it very difficult in normal times to grow flax at a profit and Mr. Sutherland expressed the opinion that the farmers of Western Ontario would make a mistake in changing their farming methods by going into flax, which entails a great drain on the fertility of the land. Then there is the danger of weed infestation. In the districts where flax was grown a number of years ago wild mustard is now very prevalent.

Thrashing of flax has been found rather expensive in the west, as high as 25 cents per bushel being charged. Mr. Wm. Wright of Muskoka, stated that this expense along with the difficulty of separating the flax seeds from the weed seeds explained why farmers had not gone in more extensively for the crop. A very large reduction has to be made on the threshed grain when the farmer comes to sell it on account of the weed seeds.

Hon. J. D. Hazen said that there was no objection to adopting the resolution, but he intimated that the government was not inclined to grant a bonus. Last year's production of flax was valued at \$15,963,000, of which \$13,592,000 was in Saskatchewan and was grown on 9,000,000 acres not for the sake of the fibre, but for the seed from which the oil and oil cake is made.

Mr. Hazen added that there was a much bigger demand for the oil in this country than the flax industry could supply, at the present time. It was required by paint makers, and others. There was also very strong demand in Great Britain. The resolution, he added, referred more to the use of the fibre for textiles. The department of agriculture had already been taking steps along the line suggested, and it was hoped that the department would be able to show what could or could not be done by this industry.

National Union For Jewish Rights

I. Zangwill Hopes England Will Get Palestine and Appoint Jewish Governor

To unite all the forces in the Anglo-Jewish community in a movement to secure the rights of Jews after the war, the National Union for Jewish Rights has been formed. It held its first meeting in London recently. Lucien Wolf said that through the triumph of the allies, the transfers of territorial rights would take place and that there would involve the fate of large aggregations of Jewish people.

The Union demanded equal rights with its members' fellow-citizens in all countries in which they might be living after the war. Israel Zangwill said he always thought they might get a piece of Canada or a piece of Australia. The premiers of different colonies were in London now and perhaps it might be possible to make a bargain with some of them to give the Jews the land free.

England was the country, Zangwill said, that would have the say at the close of the war and upon England, therefore fell the responsibility of doing its utmost for the Jews of the world. If England got Palestine Zangwill hoped a Jewish governor would be appointed.

Are We All Going to Fly?

The peaceful uses of the aeroplane are just as significant as those of defence. An aerial coast patrol would be a most valuable adjunct to the existing coast guard. The utilization of the aeroplane in the mail service offers unlimited possibilities. The thousands of aviators so employed would constitute an auxiliary for defence in time of war. The day ought not to be far distant when air lines shall connect North and South America. Claude Grahame-White predicts that in twenty years giant aeroplanes making 200 miles an hour will speed from New York to London in fifteen hours. The next step will be around-the-world trips by air. While all this is developing the local uses of the aeroplane will increase correspondingly. Far-seeing automobile makers will soon be turning to the aeroplane, one of the largest concerns having already purchased a trying-out ground for flying machines. Travel in the future is to be through the air.—Leslie's.

Sir E. Grey's Advice

Sir Edward Grey, in the British house of commons, has been deprecating the publication in English journals of articles and cartoons calculated to be offensive to rulers or people of neutral nations. Sir Edward's position is a sound one, but his taking it may have little effect. How is a small minded person to show that he is a patriotic if he cannot insult a foreigner?—Montreal Gazette.

An Interesting Meeting

The monthly meeting of the Didsbury Women's Institute was held on Thursday afternoon April 13th, in the Mennonite church, owing to the fact of its being a missionary meeting to which an invitation was extended to all to attend. A goodly number were present at the meeting.

The meeting was presided over by the President, Mrs. Bicknell and was opened by a hymn followed by an earnest and inspiring prayer by Rev. Mr. Eby. An address was then given by Mrs. Marshall, "Life of children of Foreign Lands." Mrs. Marshall contrasted the lives of the children of our country who are so well cared for and enjoy so many years of childish freedom to those of some countries who are never cared for, especially the little girl, who is so unwelcome in the home and where they are found in factories as early in age as seven years. Mrs. Marshall gave an earnest appeal to us to help these little ones who are as dear to Jesus, whether black, red, brown or yellow, as our little well cared for white children.

Rev. Mr. Eby also gave an inspiring address entitled "Life of Women and Children of Turkey." This subject is very near to Mr. Eby as both he and Mrs. Eby spent some time in Turkey as missionaries. Mr. Eby spoke particularly of the silent, cheerless and enslaved lives of the women of this country, who are given in marriage at a very early age—never older than 14 years and who then live entirely silent and secluded lives and whose faces are never seen except by their husbands. The children, too, of Turkey, especially the little girl is a

slave to the men and boys. The address was brightened by a conversation carried on in Armenian tongue between Mr. and Mrs. Eby. Both addresses were very interesting and instructive. A vote of thanks was then extended to Mrs. Marshall and Mr. Eby.

After the public meeting the Institute held their regular monthly meeting in which the regular business was carried on. The ladies of the Westcott Institute and Rugby Institute will meet with this institute at the next regular meeting which will be held in the Red Cross Rooms.

Westcott Ladies Aid

The Ladies Aid of Westcott met with Mrs. Henry Braun on April 13th. There was a good number present considering the bad roads. After the opening exercises everybody worked briskly and tacked a nice big comforter. After the work was laid aside Mrs. Braun served a delicious luncheon of angel food and chocolate cake, sandwiches and coffee, which was certainly enjoyed by everyone present, after which all departed having spent a very pleasant afternoon, also thanking Mrs. Braun, a very worthy member of the Ladies aid.

— FOR —
Well Drilling
— SEE —

R. O. Sherrick

PHONE R1514
DIDSBURY, - ALTA.

Production and Thrift

"To win the war with the decisiveness which will ensure lasting peace, the Empire will require to put forth its full collective power in men and in money. From this viewpoint it is our true policy to augment our financial strength by multiplying our productive exertions and by exercising rigid economy, which reduces to the minimum all expenditures upon luxuries and non-essentials. Only in this way shall we be able to make good the loss caused by the withdrawal of so many of our workers from industrial activities, repair the wastage of the war, and find the funds for its continuance. It cannot be too frequently or too earnestly impressed upon our people that the heaviest burdens of the conflict still lie before us, and that industry and thrift are, for those who remain at home, supreme patriotic duties upon whose faithful fulfilment our success, and consequently our national safety, may ultimately depend."—
SIR THOMAS WHITE, Minister of Finance.

**PRODUCE MORE, SAVE MORE.
MAKE LABOUR EFFICIENT.
SAVE MATERIALS FROM WASTE.
SPEND MONEY WISELY.**

LET US PRODUCE AND SAVE—

The war is now turning on a contest of all forces and resources—men, munitions, food, money. The call to all is to produce more and more. It may be necessary to work harder. The place of those who enlist must be taken by those at home, men and women, old and young. The more we produce the more we can save. Produce more on the farms and in the gardens. Save more and help to win the war.

LET US NOT WASTE OUR LABOUR—

In this war-time all labour should be directly productive or should be assisting in production. Make it as efficient as possible. If your labour is on something that can be postponed, put it off till after the war and make your labour tell now. Making war is the first business of all Canadians. Efficiency in labour is as important as efficiency in fighting.

LET US NOT WASTE MATERIALS—

Begin at home. The larger portion of salaries and wages is spent on the home—food, fuel, light, clothing. Are any of these things being wasted? \$20.00 a year saved from waste in every home in Canada will more than pay the interest on a war debt of \$500,000,000.

LET US SPEND OUR MONEY WISELY—

Are you spending your money to the best advantage? What do you think of extravagance in war time? Tens of thousands of Canadians are daily risking their lives for us at home. Is it not our duty to be careful and economical? Canadian dollars are an important part of the war equipment. Make them tell. Have a War Savings Account. Buy a War Bond.

THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

THE DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

Didsbury Pioneer, \$1 per year, subscribe now

WILLIAMS & LITTLE still continue to offer to their patrons a list of

GENUINE BARGAINS For the Week End

FOR THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY OF THIS WEEK

we have on sale at our store:

LARGE, SWEET, SEEDLESS ORANGES, per dozen	- - -	30c
CHOICE RIPE BANANAS, per dozen	- - -	25c
Five lb. Can Baking Powder	- - -	65c
Fresh Soda Biscuits in 15 lb. box, per lb.	- - -	9c
Corn Starch, 3 packages for	- - -	25c
Large Bottle Pickles, per bottle	- - -	20c

A FEW LEADERS IN DRY GOODS AND SHOES

Ladies Suits, values up to \$25.00 for	- - -	\$5.00 each
Ladies House Dresses, values up to \$2.00 for	- - -	95c each
50 Pair Men's and Women's Shoes for	- - -	\$1.00 per pair

EXTRA---FOR SATURDAY ONLY

100 lb. bag flour \$2.50	20 lbs. Rolled Oats 60c	8 lbs. Rolled Oats 25c
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Our Stock of Fresh Fruit and Vegetables will be complete for the week end

BUTTER AND EGGS WANTED

WILLIAMS & LITTLE, - Didsbury

"Nerv line" Cures Rheumatism

And Here is the Proof—A Solemn Statement From a Four-Years' Cripple, Who says "Nerviline" Did It

"If I had lived through my sufferings another year it would have been a miracle." This is the opening sentence of the declaration made by Mr. J. Eccles Squires, member of one of the best-known families for twenty miles round Sydney. "My hands were drawn out of shape, even my fingers were gnarled and crooked—my lameness, stiffness and inability to get about all showed the havoc Rheumatism made with my health. The blessing of it all is that I have heard of Nerviline, and now I am able to tell and advise others how they may get well, too. My system was so weakened that I had to build up with a good tonic, so I took Ferrozone at meals. But I never stopped rubbing on Nerviline—it had a magic influence on my stiff, painful joints, and bottle after bottle was rubbed on the painful parts. Nerviline cured me. I am well to-day—have been well for 4½ years."

**CURED
4 1-2
YEARS**

You can also cure rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, neuralgia or any pain or stiffness in the muscles or joints—to do so use Nerviline. Don't let your druggist substitute. Get Nerviline only in two sizes 50c. and 25c. Sold everywhere, or The Catarthzone Co., Kingston, Ont.

HOT AIR AS A POLISHER

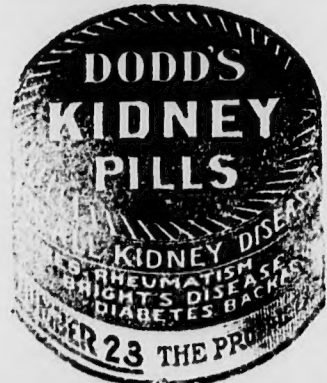
HOT air is now used for polishing. The articles to be treated are placed in a basket in a centrifugal machine driven at a very high speed and heated air is blown from a pipe through the basket. A high polish is thus produced very rapidly. Nickel plated articles that have become tarnished are made bright in a few minutes. Wet metal, fresh from the bath needs no preliminary drying, for the current of air dries and polishes it at the same moment.

THE USUAL WAY

THE story is told that when Lord Rosebery's second son, Neil Primrose, was running for Parliament the son supporting the Budget, and his distinguished father opposing it—the candidate was asked at a meeting if this action on the part of his father did not amount to "hitting below the belt."

"Exactly," said Mr. Primrose. "But when one's father does hit one, it is generally below the belt."

SOME sailors, whose appearance bespoke that they had swallowed their wages, passing their former commander in plain clothes, exclaimed, "No pulling off caps now, captain!" To which he replied, "Nor piping to dinner either, Jack!"



PISO'S is the name to remember when you need a remedy for COUGHS and COLDS

Dr. Martel's Female Pills

SEVENTEEN YEARS THE STANDARD

Prescribed and recommended for women's ailments, a scientifically prepared remedy of proven worth. The results from their use are quick and permanent. For sale at all drug stores.



W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 210 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

Hair-Dyeing Combs

German patent, color the hair by simply combing. Safest staining the scalp. This is the only practical and cheapest way of coloring the hair. Clean, harmless, and lasts for years. All shades. For further particulars, write to

L. Moerk, Importer, 270 W. 131st St., New York

Storyettes

A TAXICAB chauffeur was discharged for reckless driving, and so he became a motorman on a trolley line. As he was grumbling over his fallen fortunes, a friend said: "Oh, what's the matter with you? Can't you run over people just as much as ever?" "Yes," the ex-chauffeur replied, "but formerly I could pick and choose."

SHE was a beautiful statuesque blonde, who had changed her residence from New York to Philadelphia and secured a position as stenographer in the office of a staid, dignified citizen of good old Quaker descent. On the morning of her first appearance she went straight to the desk of the boss. "I presume," she remarked, "that you begin the day over here the same as they do in New York?" "Oh, yes," replied the boss, without glancing from the letter he was reading. "Well, hurry up and kiss me, then," was the startling rejoinder. "I want to get to work."

A FAMOUS actor would never take medicine; and his medical man was often obliged to resort to stratagem to impose a dose upon him. There is a play in which the hero is sentenced to drink a cup of poison. The actor in question was playing this character one night, and had given directions to have the cup filled with port wine; but when he came to drink it, what was his horror to find it contained a dose of senna! He could not throw it away, as he had to hold the goblet upside down, to show his persecutors he had drained every drop of it. Our hero drank the medicine; but he never forgave his medical man, as was proved at his death, for he died without paying his bill.

FONTENELLE had a great liking for asparagus, and preferred it dressed with oil. One day a certain buxant abbe came unexpectedly to dinner. The abbe was also very fond of asparagus, but liked his dressed with butter. Fontenelle affirmed that for a friend there was no sacrifice of which he did not feel himself capable, and that half the dish of asparagus he had ordered for himself should be done with butter. While they were talking, waiting for dinner, the poor abbe suddenly fell down in a fit of apoplexy. Upon which Fontenelle instantly sprang up, scampered down to the kitchen with agility, and cried out to his cook, "The whole with oil! The whole with oil, as at first!"

WHEN Verdi's "Macbeth" was given for the first time in Dublin, the long symphony preceding the sleep-walking scene did not altogether please the galleries. The theatre was darkened—everything looked gloomy and mysterious—the music being to match. The curtain rose, and the nurse and doctor were discovered seated at the door of Lady Macbeth's chamber, a bottle of physic and a candle being on the table that was between them. Viadot (who was playing Lady Macbeth) was waited for in the most profound silence—a silence which was broken by a voice from the gallery crying out, "Hurry, now, Mr. Lavey, tell us, is it a boy or a girl?" The inquiry nearly destroyed the effect of the whole scene by the commotion it created.

A LITTLE man in the west of England rushed to the river last summer, swearing that he would drown himself. When he had waded in to the depth of his waist, his wife, who had followed him, seized him by the hair, and then, as a local editor described it, "she led him back till he reached a place where the water was about two feet deep, where she pulled him over backwards, and soured him under, and pulled his head up again." "Drown yourself (down he went), leaving me to father the brats! (another plunge) get drunk! (another souze) and start for the river! (another dip). Better use the water instead of rum! (another dip and shake of the head). I'll learn ye to leave me a widow!" After sozzling him to her heart's content, she led him out a watter if not a better man, and escorted him into the house and closed the door.

WHEN a former Lord Paget was ambassador at Constantinople, he, with the rest of the gentlemen who were in a public capacity at the same court, determined on one gala day to have each of them a dish dressed after the manner of their respective countries; and Lord Paget, for the honor of England, ordered a piece of roast beef and a plum pudding. The beef was easily cooked, but the court cooks not knowing how to make a plum pudding, he gave them a recipe, "So many eggs, so much milk, so much flour, and a given quantity of raisins; to be beaten up together, and boiled for three hours in five gallons of water." When dinner was served up, first came the French ambassador's dish, then that of the Spanish ambassador; and next, two fellows bearing a tremendous pan and bawling, "Room for the English ambassador's dish!"

"By Jove!" cried his lordship, "I forgot the bag, and these stupid scoundrels have boiled it without one—and in five gallons of water, too! Never mind; it will be good plum broth, anyhow."

A T LOUIS merchant had made use of one of his young clerks in the stead of his regular collector, who was ill. When the young man returned from his rounds, his employer observed

The most obstinate corns and warts fail to resist Holloway's Corn Cure. Try it.

that he looked rather down in the mouth.

"Have any luck?" asked the merchant.

"So-so," replied the young man listlessly.

"How about that Jones bill? I suppose you collected that. You said that Mr. Jones was a friend of yours."

"Well, sir," said the clerk, "I don't know whether to rejoice or not at my success with Mr. Jones."

"What do you mean?"

"This, sir: When I went in and said, 'Mr. Jones, I called to speak about a matter—' he interrupted me before I could proceed further with, 'That's all right, my boy; she's yours. Take her and be happy.'"

WHEN Lully, the celebrated composer was once deemed dangerously ill, his friend sent for a confessor, who, finding his situation critical, and his mind agitated and alarmed, told him that there was only one way by which he could obtain absolution, and that was by burning all that he had composed of his new opera, to show a sincere repentance for his sins he had committed by publishing so many. Remembrance was vain; Lully burned his music, and the confessor, after performing the holy office, withdrew. Lully soon after grew better, and a nobleman, who was his patron, calling to see him was informed of the sacrifice which had been made.

"And so," said he, "you have burned your opera; and you are really such a blockhead as to believe in the gross absurdities of a monk?"

"Stop, my friend, stop," said Lully, whispering in his ear, "I knew very well what I was about; I have another copy."

DANGEROUS IMPORTED SEED

Manitoba Agricultural College desires to issue a note of warning to farmers and dealers importing grain into Manitoba to be used for feed or seed. This year considerable quantities of grain are being brought into certain districts, and much of it is believed to be badly infested with the seeds of weeds of a very noxious character. The weed problem already has become a very serious one in many districts through weed seeds being introduced to the land without the knowledge of those introducing them.

From samples sent recently to the College and examined by the Field Husbandry Department, it has been found that the present situation is alarming. A sample of oats recently imported from one of the towns in south-western Manitoba was found to contain seeds of the following weeds: Ball mustard, worm seed mustard, bladder campion, false flax, pepper grass, cinquefoil, curdweed, shepherd's purse, wild buckwheat, lamb's quarter, and redroot pig weed.

Not only are many of the weeds mentioned in this list of a very noxious character, but some of them are new to this province, and, for that reason, they are the more to be guarded against.

An ounce sample, taken from a shipment of flax received at a town in northern Manitoba, was found upon analysis to contain 52 false flax seeds, and nine other species of weed seed.

The College will undertake to report free of charge, upon any samples of grain sent to it for weed seed examination or germination tests.

There are many problems that the present day shoer must contend with which the future will eliminate. We believe that each succeeding year will see fewer horses that interfere. Men who have immense sums of money tied up in

breeding establishments are seeing the necessity of using only such mares for breeding as are free from interference of any kind and will breed only to horses of pure gait and perfect control. We have elsewhere presented our views on the future use of orthopedic (veterinary apparatus, and believe that the most pernicious of all habits of interfering, knee knocking, can be done away with in 75 per cent. of cases by an application to the sinistral-footed colt before the bones of the phalanges have become permanently united.

Many inherit weak lungs, and as disease usually assails the weakest point these persons are continually exposed to attacks of cold and pulmonary disturbances. The speedy use of Bickel's Anti-Consumptive Syrup will be found a preventive and a protection, strengthening the organs so that they are not so liable to derangement from exposure or abrupt atmospheric changes. Bickel's Syrup is cheap and good.

Shiloh's Cure quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heats the throat and lungs. 25 cents

Headaches—nausea—indigestion—muddy complexion—pimples—bad breath—these are some of the effects of constipation. The mild, sensible, reliable remedy is

NA-DRU-CO LAXATIVES

They contain the latest discovered and best evacuant known, which empties the bowels without the slightest discomfort and without disturbing the rest of the system. Constantly increased doses are not necessary. 25c. a box. If your druggist has not yet stocked them, send 25c. and we will mail them. 25 National Drug and Chemical Company of Canada, Limited, Montreal.

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Stick to a Winchester and You Won't Get Stuck Winchester Game and Winchester Ammunition—the Best Brand—are Made for Each Other and Sold Everywhere W

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The Real Liver Pill—A torpid liver means a disordered system, mental depression, lassitude and in the end, if care be not taken, a chronic state of debility. The very best medicine to arouse the liver to healthy action is Parmedel's Vegetable Pills. They are compounded of purely vegetable substances of careful selection and no other pills have their fine qualities. They do not gripe or pain and they are agreeable to the most sensitive stomach.

He Had Eczema 25 Years and Doctors Said "No Cure."

Yet Zam-Buk Has Worked Complete Cure

This is the experience of a man of high reputation, widely known in Montreal, and whose case can readily be investigated. Mr. T. M. Marsh, the gentleman referred to, lives at 161 De la Riviere Avenue, Montreal, and has lived there for years. For twenty-five years he had eczema on his hands and wrists. The disease first started in red blotches which itched, and when scratched became painful. Bad sores followed which discharged, and the discharge spread the disease until his hands were one raw, painful mass of sores. Just think of this state of affairs continuing for twenty-five years!

In that time four eminent medical men tried to cure him, and each gave up the case as hopeless in the end. Naturally, Mr. Marsh tried remedies of all kinds, but he, also at last gave it up. For two years he had to wear gloves day and night so terrible was the pain and itching when the air got to the sores.

Then came Zam-Buk! He tried it just as he had tried hundreds of remedies before. But he soon found out that Zam-Buk was different. Within a few weeks there were distinct signs of benefit, and a little perseverance with this great herbal balm resulted in what he had given up all hope of—a complete cure! And the cure was no temporary cure. It was permanent. He was cured nearly three years ago.

Interviewed the other day, Mr. Marsh said: "The cure which Zam-Buk worked has been absolutely permanent. From the day that I was cured to the present moment I have had no trace of eczema, and I feel sure it will never return. Having suffered for twenty-five years, I have naturally concluded that my case was incurable, and I regard my cure as a modern miracle."

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IS THE MOST IMPORTANT ITEM
IN YOUR GROCERY ORDER
—SEE THAT YOU GET IT—
COSTS NO MORE THAN THE
ORDINARY KINDS

CONTAINS NO ALUM

FASHIONS AND FANCIES

To judge from the recent wedding of Mlle de Rothschild and M. de Goldschmidt, satin for ceremonious dresses has quite taken the place of velvet. At one time a smart wedding at this time of the year would have seen velvet in every hue, but to-day it is only the elderly woman who still adheres to tradition. Old blue, coral, and black were the favorite shades, veiled with grey, embroidered with multi-colored beads. Satin, from all accounts, is the material that will lead the fashion at the beginning of 1911.

One of the latest designs for a Casino dress for Nice shows a novel use for this beautiful material. The dress is in black



Front of Grey Velvet Tea Gown

satin covered with white Chantilly or white Spanish lace; the skirt has a very new effect, with broad lace top and bottom, leaving the middle of the skirt untrimmed. Over this lace is a drapery of black net very fine and silky, veiling the lace, and leaving the entire black and white effect apparent on one side in front and at the back. The long ends are caught with glands and tassels.

For the Riviera season "la petite robe" is in demand. Short dresses in cloth or the thinnest of velvets, in satins and silks are being made. Sometimes the square effect is beaded in a variety of coloring, sometimes it is in gold and silver lace, sometimes in the corded embroideries that are seen upon the cloaks, muffs, hats, and handbags. But the simplicity of the cut of the dress itself does not vary. A wide band of velvet or fur finishes the sleeve, no matter whether the dress itself be in velvet, satin, or voile. And here, in this detail alone, is the novelty of the hour.

A white china crepe has been much admired for the bold effect of male velvet upon the sleeves. But it must be understood that it is only at the bottom of the sleeve, just below the elbow, that this contrasting effect of material and color can be made. It is in these small things that the Parisienne delights to show her individuality.

Another feature in the present-day fashions is the plain white net collar and empiecement, generally worn with a row of pearls to hide the join at the throat.

Bonnet shapes increase in picturesqueness rather than otherwise as the time draws on for some little hint of spring styles to appear. The bonnet shapes brought out for the automobiles are largely responsible for the style, but the big hat is in no way undermined in style by bonnet shapes or any other small models. Hats are as big and bigger than ever, and the continual increase of size speaks volumes for those which may be expected next spring. A single door is getting to be out of the question when it comes to comfortable passage face forward. Possibly the milliner will have a telling influence on architecture. Some of the smaller models look like the inverted vases, lampshades, tea caddies, bowls—anything at all but a hat.

One of the small ones recently seen was of mignonette green hairy plush, with a wreath of small red roses around it. Another was of Australian opossum with an aigrette of formidable size at the front. A black velvet toque with the entire crown of white gardenias was a thing of beauty on a blonde head. A big hat of broadtail raised coquettishly at one side, was worn by a young married woman. It was trimmed at one side with blue feathers. Another stunning big model was of velvet covered with white gullpore and trimmed with a heavy gold galloon. Ermine wreathed a big black satin shape worn at a restaurant luncheon this week. There seems to be no rule or law to guide the milliner in the blend of materials and trimmings. The helmet shapes made of black velvet or satin and trimmed just a trifle at one side of the front, or else directly at the front, with flaring aigrettes and a bow of some sort to finish it at the bottom, are among the dashing hats.

Scraggly-looking curled ostrich plumes are seen on hats that but for them would lack a touch of daring. Such feathers on a jauntily draped turban may be made to give the height and air that are a need. A black turban, with much-draped high crown of velvet and a far band around the brim has a single feather of the kind at the side, and not another suggestion of trimming.

Do not despair! If you were wise enough to buy a suit that was not an extreme exploitation of the season's fashions, your one-year-old suit is quite "possible." A renovation at home is very easy and these are the steps in the process.

A soft sponge for cleaning is good, so is a soft flannel cloth. Air the coat after it is cleaned, to remove all odor of the liquid.

Give the whole suit a thorough airing and heating. Let every particle of dust be scattered to the winds, and keep at the task until you are sure that the garments are absolutely clean. A small flexible rattan is harmless but effectual.

Clean the lining of your coat with gasoline or benzine. It is hardly necessary for a warning to be sounded about the care that must be exercised with regard to these cleansers and fire. Keep them away from the flame or extreme heat.

Many coats show signs of wear at the back of the collar. Cover the frayed edges with a new piece of ribbon that will match the lining. Fine cat-stitching around the edges, with an embroidered initial, will take away the "patch" element, and, if you wish, a chain can be fastened under this, which can be used as a hanger. If you do this do not fasten down the upper edge of the ribbon band.

Sometimes the sleeves at the under-arm seams are much worn or stained. They can be remedied by sewing in a pair of shields. But wait! First cover the shields with satin to match the lining. Nothing is more reprehensible from the



Embroidered Grey Velvet Tea Gown

point of view of a well-dressed woman than shields that shout out their mission in blatant white. This expedient is one that more women should try.

Do not forget the skirt braid. Remove the old and apply a new one, slip-stitching it on with cotton thread. Silk is not so strong. Allow a slight edge to extend below the material. In this way the edge of the skirt is protected.

DETAILS THAT MAKE OR MAR A COSTUME

THE English women design and wear their outing clothes better than any other women in the world, so a cosmopolitan observer has declared. The reason is not far to seek. No other civilized women live out of doors as much as they do. They walk and ride, drive and motor with their menfolk; they shoot and fish, play tennis, golf and hockey, go mountain-climbing in the summer and skating and skiing in winter, and naturally the English tailors and outfitters have seen to it that appropriate and becoming clothes can be furnished for all these activities. The English climate requires a protecting garment, English sport calls for a durable garment, and the English woman herself the last and most important factor, insists on a becoming garment, and the result is a combination of excellencies in the clothes themselves that place them among the very best.

There is one characteristic of the Continental and the English woman, too, that is distinctly refreshing to the American observer—they never follow any style in the almost sheep-like fashion that so often makes one particular thing a perfect "craze" throughout the United States, so that wherever one goes, north, south, east or west, all the women appear to have subscribed to one single fashion book and to have scrupulously obeyed its dictates.

The English woman does otherwise. If the popular make of sweater doesn't suit her, she calmly disregards it and belts herself into a becoming Norfolk jacket that reveals all her most feminine curves. She has never neglected the famous Shantier cap, which in America has been given over to childhood, and she still wears it on her yacht, on the moors, on the links. She will not be deprived of the convenience of pockets in her outing clothes, and insists on having them in her coat and skirt. She sensibly wears thick outing boots that protect her feet from the wet, and her waterproof skirt will withstand a heavy rain. Underneath this outing skirt she wears in winter the warm knit "knicker," as she calls the knee-length divided garment that enables her to dispense with all troublesome underskirts. All her outing things, for travel, for bad weather and for sports are most carefully planned, and she never makes the profound esthetic mistake of allowing any silly attempt at mere prettiness in an outdoor article that the first bad day or hard day would, she knows perfectly well, reduce to a pitiful rag.

There seems to be no good reason why the American woman should not adopt the good points of the English woman's wardrobe and make them all her own in her own charming way. Then we should see no more of walking boots with high heels or trimmed sweaters—heaven deliver us—and similar offences against fitness and good taste. The style and finish of a garment should naturally come from the nature of its material and its destined use. This is especially true of outing clothes.

CHANGING FASHIONS AND PERMANENT GOOD TASTE

WHY do so many women fail to realize that at no other time are their boots and underskirt so plainly in evidence as in outdoor exercises and sports?

It is a matter for surprise that a woman who understands the need of a special skirt and coat of some sort for the open air does not grasp the fact that her boots are of the greatest importance, and her underskirt, if she wears one, scarcely less so.

The woman who knows what is fit will select a plain, substantial boot, black or tan, dull finished, waterproof, with sensible heels and laced, for her walks or sports. The high heel, the bright finish, the buttoned closing, are all out of place on the boot intended for strenuous wear. This boot should be of a conservative, standard make, and rigidly destitute of any "fancy" features of stitching and style. Its laces should always look strong and new, and the frayed, knotted shoestring should never be tolerated. Have always at hand a bunch of new strings, whether black or brown, and then the sudden break which so often happens in the process of lacing will

SHE CURED HER HEART DISEASE

WHEN SHE CURED HER KIDNEYS WILL DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

Mrs. Henry J. Jacques Found a Speedy Relief for All Her Troubles, and Now Enjoys the Best of Health

St. Rosa du Lac, Man.—(Special)—That Heart Disease is one of the results of disordered Kidneys, and is consequently easily cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills, is the experience of Mrs. Henry J. Jacques of this place.

"My heart troubled me all the time," said Mrs. Jacques in an interview. "And I knew what terrible results might follow. The fact that my limbs would swell and my back ache led me to believe that I also suffered from Kidney Disease, so I determined to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. I bought four boxes, and before I had finished the third box the swelling was gone, my back was well, and my heart no longer troubled me. I am now in the best of health, and I owe it all to Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Heart Disease is one of the troubles that come from unhealthy Kidneys. They fail to strain the impurities out of the blood, and those impurities are bound to affect the heart, which is the engine that propels the blood through the body. To cure Heart Disease cure the Kidneys with Dodd's Kidney Pills; to prevent Heart Disease keep the Kidneys toned up and healthy by using Dodd's Kidney Pills.

WANTED TO VOMIT

A Condition Involving Both Liver and Stomach That was Quickly Cured by Dr. Hamilton's Pills

"The doctors told me my sickness was caused by complications of the stomach and liver," writes Mrs. E. P. Fournier, well known in Williamsport. "The least little error in eating would cause nausea, and after a time actual vomiting was easily excited. I grew very thin, pale, with dark lines under the eyes; my strength so failed that even light housework quite exhausted me. Of course, with a large family, I could not afford a doctor all the time and when in deepest despair, I tried Dr. Hamilton's Pills. From the very first they acted wonderfully, and I experienced a desire for food and ate my meals with a relish. After a while my system became quite regular, and that horrid sick feeling only came now and again. This made me persevere, and it was a good thing I did so, because the continuation of Dr. Hamilton's Pills was the means of giving me my health again and I am now the happiest woman I know."

Every person with stomach trouble can be cured with Dr. Hamilton's Pills—refuse any substitute. At all dealers or the Catarthozone Co., Kingston, Ont.

never find you unfurnished. Keep the heels absolutely straight by frequent trips to the repairer's, and always dry wet boots over fires that fit them. This will keep them in good shape, and you will find that your care will amply repay you. For well-worn boots wear long and look well until completely worn out. When you buy your boots, ask the salesman's advice about dressing for the leather, and follow it, for people who handle leather all the time are very wise about its proper treatment.

An astonishing number of men observe, in the minutest fashion, women's feet and how they are shod. Do not be found wanting when you come under scrutiny in that respect, and remember that while the defects of house shoes may pass unobserved under long skirts the short skirts and free movement of open-air life throw the feet into great prominence.

For the outing underskirt it is well worth while to go to some trouble and expense for the fascinating effect of a pretty dounce that appears and disappears in the quick motions of skating, country walking, etc., is a distinct element of feminine charm. Of course, for rain the underskirt should be durable and of a material that could stand a visit to the tub, if necessary, to remove all stain of mud. But the fair weather outdoor skirt has a different purpose and can therefore have different material and style.

A silk or sateen foundation, made perfect-fitting on the new close-fit lines will do away with all unsightly bunches of strings. A material of silky surface will be found more practical because the heavy outdoor skirt slides and hangs easily over it. The jersey-top petticoats are not good for this purpose because the skirt sticks to their rough fibres. Of course, if the jersey top is woven of silk, that would make it all right for the garment now under consideration.

Make your skirt knee-length, on the modified habit-back pattern, but wide enough for the freest motions. Then make or buy one of the new adjustable dounces that can be had in so many charming colors and effects, and put it onto the body of your skirt with the clever little drawstring. Presto! You have a little plain, simply-made petticoat that comes at once a garment of charm and distinction. A clever woman who can make her own simpler clothes can easily construct this underskirt for herself and if she makes or buys several of the new adjustable dounces she can keep her outing underskirt in perfect harmony with the touch of color she shows at waist or neck or in her outing hat or coat. There is an indescribable look of refinement and "class" about the woman who shows taste and fastidiousness throughout her entire wardrobe. Bear in mind that clothes themselves can be either attractive or repellent. There is no need of having any but the former kind.

THE LILY-LIKE ONION

ONIONS, strange as it may seem, come of an aristocratic family, from the stock of which have sprung many notable scions and lovely offshoots. The humble onion is a cousin to the stately lily, whether the arm of the lovely Lenten lily, the lily of the valley, all these being of the great liliaceous race.

The onion has other notable connections. It is also cousin to the daffodil, or narcissus; and it is even allied to the gigantic dragon-tree of Teneriffe which bears little trace of the seeming frail lily.

Thus, it is plain, the onion is of illustrious origin, though to the ordinary observer there is nothing classical or romantic about it.

'ENRY'S 'OBBY

A GENTLEMAN formerly attached to the American embassy in London, tells how an old country son on a certain English town, in showing visitors around the churchyard, used to stop at one tombstone and say: "This 'ere is the tomb of 'Enry Ooper an 'is eleven wives."

"Eleven!" exclaimed a tourist on one occasion. "Dear me! That's rather a lot, isn't it?"

Whereupon the sexton, looking very gravely at his questioner, replied: "Well, mum, yer see it were a 'obby of 'is'n."

Shiloh's Cure

quickly made coughs, croup, colds, hoarseness, throat and lungs.

Newcastle Coal

from Drumheller in stock. Let us supply you with coal this summer. No order is too small.

We carry a large stock of

Royal Household Flour, \$3.50 per cwt.

Glenora Flour at \$3.30 per cwt.

Rolled Oats, Cereals, Calf Meal, Chick Food, Etc.

A Carload of Bran and Shorts at \$1.25 and \$1.35.

Lower prices on 500 lb. lots.

McClaine-Wrigglesworth Company, Ltd.

DIDSBURY -O- ALBERTA

Let the Pioneer print your Butter Wrappers.

"Ah—that certainly feels good"

The dull throbbing pain in the joints disappears, the burning ache in the muscles gives way to ease and comfort—that's the finish of rheumatism when the healing, penetrating oils in

CHAMBERLAIN'S LINIMENT

are allowed to do their work. There is no need to suffer from inflammatory or muscular rheumatism, lame back or shoulder, lumbago, stiff neck, sore muscles, strains, neuralgia, etc.—use Chamberlain's Liniment. For cuts, bruises, wounds, frost bites, etc., its antiseptic and healing properties are very valuable.

Get a bottle today, all druggists 25c.

NOTICE

1915 Tax Enforcement Return Rural Municipality of Mountain View No. 310

Notice is hereby given that the Tax Enforcement Return of the Rural Municipality of Mountain View No. 310 was confirmed in respect of the herein described lands at the court of confirmation, held at Didsbury, Alta., on the 9th day of June, 1915, and unless such lands are redeemed on or before the 9th day of June, 1916, will be absolutely forfeited for nonpayment of taxes.

Dated at Didsbury, Alta., this 24th day of April, 1916.

J. E. STAUFFER,

Secretary-Treasurer Rural Municipality of Mountain View No. 310

Sec. Tp. Rg. Mer.	Sec. Tp. Rg. Mer.
South West Qtr. 2, 31, 27, W.4	South West Qtr. 28, 31, 1, W.5
South East " 30, 31, 27, W.4	North West " 1, 33, 1, W.5
North East " 34, 33, 27, W.4	South East " 13, 33, 1, W.5
North East " 20, 31, 28, W.4	South West " 13, 33, 1, W.5
South East " 10, 32, 28, W.4	North West " 13, 33, 1, W.5
South Half of South West Qtr. 12, 32, 28, W.4	North East " 13, 33, 1, W.5
North East " 4, 33, 28, W.4	North West " 36, 33, 1, W.5
North West " 9, 31, 1, W.5	17 Acres Part North West " 15, 33, 1, W.5

Unswerving Faith of Late General Booth

The paths of the Salvation Army have not always been rosy. There were times in the earlier years of its career when bitter opposition from the classes and the masses alike made progress hard. Through all these distressing vicissitudes General William Booth came out victor, for he always adhered to principle, and preserved consistency to material success.

The late General was seated one day in Commissioner (then Col.) David St. John's office in Manchester, England. It was at the time when the tide of public opinion was just beginning to turn in their favor. But money to further the Army's work was scarce. "I have the officers and I have the buildings necessary to extend the work in this city," said Col. St. John to the General. "I want you to give me \$1,000 to turn these warehouses we have acquired into buildings fit to hold meetings in."

The General was silent in thought

a moment. ... then said: "Colonel, I haven't a shilling."

At this juncture a knock at the Colonel's door aroused them. One of Manchester's millionaires wanted to see the General. The Colonel brought him in and introduced him to the General.

"General Booth," said the millionaire, "I must help you. I have here a check for \$350,000 that I will give you to help extend the work of the Salvation Army, on one condition. I do not like your doctrine of eternal punishment for sinners. If you will modify your doctrine to the extent of eliminating that teaching I will give you this check."

"We are bankrupt," said the General, holding a Bible in his hands, "and we are in sore need of funds, but I would sooner beg my bread to the end of the chapter than modify the teachings which I believe to be right before my God to accept your munificent offer."

The millionaire left the presence of the General abruptly.

Two weeks later the General had just closed a meeting in Manchester. Amongst those in attendance was the millionaire. On leaving the hall the millionaire slipped a note in the General's hand with a check for \$100,000. The note explained his changed view of the General's teachings.

Well Done, Westerdale

A box social was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. Jackson on Wednesday, April 19th. A very pleasant evening was spent in games, songs and recitations. An address was given to the boys who have enlisted from the district by Mr. Worthington. The proceeds from the sale of boxes and subscriptions amounted to \$115.00 to be equally divided between the Patriotic Funds and Red Cross Funds.

An Objective Point

The question has often been asked, somewhat facetiously perhaps "Do you keep cows, or do they keep you?" To many dairymen this has started a train of thought resulting in vastly improved prospects.

To come right down to business, why do you keep cows? Surely it is in order that they may contribute handsomely towards income. If you are already satisfied on that point, well and good; but, one excellent result of cow testing is the solid fact that it helps men to increase their income considerably; that is one main objective point reached. The same story is repeated in all provinces in the Dominion, it runs something like this: from a man at Barnston, Que., "My cows average almost two thousand pounds of milk more than two years ago," or again from a man at Petersburg, Ont., "I have increased fourteen hundred pounds of milk per cow, and hope to go up another fifteen hundred," or this, from a man at Hagersville, Ont., "My herd is pretty near double in three years by weeding out," and once more, from St. Boniface, Que., "My seven cows brought in \$145 more this year, my records showed me it paid to care for them better."

The dairy division, Ottawa, will gladly send milk record forms if you write for them. Be sure that each cow pays.

BULL FOR SALE

A fine 4 year old Hereford bull for sale or trade. A sure stock-getter. Apply CHAS. BROWN, R.F.D., No. 1, Didsbury.

NOTICE

1915 Tax Enforcement Return Town of Didsbury.

Notice is hereby given that the Tax Enforcement Return of the Town of Didsbury was confirmed in respect of the herein described lands at the Court of Confirmation, held at Didsbury, Alta., on the ninth day of June, A.D. 1915, and unless such lands are redeemed on or before the 9th of June, 1916, will be absolutely forfeited for nonpayment of Taxes.

Dated this 24th day of April, 1916.

A. BRUSSO, Secretary-Treasurer

Lots	Block	Plan	Lots	Block	Plan
12 to 16	I	1427 H.	4,5,6,7,8,	7	3880 N.
3	2	1427 H.	11, 12,	Y	3940 A.K.
1 and 2	1	1427 H.	1.	18	110 O.
8, 9,	9	474 I.	W. 1/2 8, E. 1/2 9	3	3880 N.
1 and 16	A.	263 L.	E. 1/2 9	1	3880 N.
1 1-2 Acres	Pt. S.E.	13-31-2-5	7, 8	6	3025 S.
8	1	1427 H.	6, 7,	5	3025 S.
1, 2,	2	1427 H.	S. Pt. 5 and 6	8	474 I.
7	10	474 I.	21,	13	110 O.
19, 20,	11	1456 K.	S. 1/2 3, N. 1/2 4	H.	3880 N.
27, 28, 29, 30	14	1456 K.	All	9	3025 S.
A, 1, N. 1-2 2	H.	3880 N.	S. pt. 3	8	474 I.
15 Acres	B.	Plan 14	4, N. Pt. 5	8	474 I.
		Reference Book 1	21.	9	474 I.
7	8	474 I.	21, 22,	10	474 I.
4,5,6,7,8,	4	3880 N.	4	11	5116 I.
9,10,11,12,13	4	3880 N.	3.	C.	2847 K.
1, 3, 4, 5	6	3880 N.	11, 12	11	1456 K.
			W. 1/2 3	1	3880 N.
			15 to 28	C.	4162 O.
			1 to 14	D.	4162 O.

DRIVES ONTARIO BUTTER OUT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

New Zealand Sells Cheaper in Vancouver Than Ontario Does in Toronto—Interesting Comment of Trade Representative

The Toronto Globe and other advocates of reciprocity are being stripped of their former arguments by the trend of trade in a number of articles which were included in the proposed trade agreement of 1911. In its issue of January 15, the Globe displays the fact that New Zealand butter is selling cheaper in British Columbia than Ontario butter is selling in Toronto, and this with a duty on the New Zealand article. Those who opposed reciprocity can well afford to say "We told you so." With no duty on butter the imports would be greater than ever, and would find their way to the prairie provinces and eastern Canada thus displacing the home product. Here is The Globe's report: "The best New Zealand creamery butter is selling in Vancouver, British Columbia, at from 34 to 36 cents per pound."

"The best Ontario creamery butter is selling in Toronto at from 35 to 40 cents per pound."

"In view of the fact that this is the

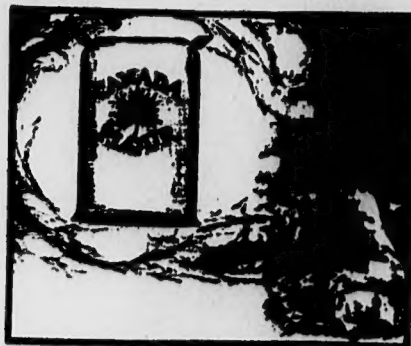
first year since Confederation in which practically no exports of Canadian butter have been made to Great Britain, and that Canada, once one of the principal sources of Britain's supplies, was compelled last year to go to the other end of the earth for supplies to feed her own people, the above observations, made to The Globe yesterday by Mr. J. Graham Gow, trade representative of the New Zealand Government, are of more than passing interest.

"Not only is New Zealand butter selling in Vancouver at the rate of three pounds for a dollar, which is much cheaper than Ontario butter is selling in Toronto, but it is accounted superior to Ontario butter, as indicated by higher price in the English market."

"Before the output of New Zealand churns was introduced to the people of British Columbia a year or two ago the sunset Province bought most of its butter in Ontario. New Ontario dairymen cannot meet the prices of the New Zealanders in the British Columbia market, Mr. Gow said."

"When the New Zealand trade commissioner first went to Vancouver eighteen months ago the imports of butter from the antipodes amounted to 300,000 pounds. During 1912 they reached nearly 6,000,000 pounds."

BELGIAN RELIEF



YOU CAN MAKE THIS VISION A REALITY!

"UNLESS we get more assistance, hundreds of thousands of the seven million people still in Belgium will actually starve."

H. HOOVER,

President, Commission for Relief in Belgium.

A BAG OF FLOUR SUPPORTS A BELGIAN FAMILY A MONTH

BELGIUM'S need is very great. Western Canada will surely help. The Belgian Relief Committee for Southern Alberta asks all those who feel sorry for that brave nation to assist in supporting its starving millions by a contribution of money. \$5.00 will maintain a Belgian family for several weeks. Western Canada is prosperous, safe and happy in the midst of war; Belgium is shot-ridden, cold and hungry for Canada's sake.

DO NOT DELAY.

Send your subscription, large or small, to the

Honorary Secretary,
Belgian Relief Committee
For Southern Alberta,
HERALD BUILDING : CALGARY

or to Mrs. H. E. Osmond, care of Didsbury Pioneer

Trawler Skipper A Brave Man

He Risked His Own Life to Cut Mine Away to Save Vessel

On the return to port of the Grimsby trawler Pelican, a gallant action on the part of the skipper, Fred Firth, was made known.

Whilst the gear was being hove in it was discovered that a mine was entangled in the warps. The winch was immediately stopped and the incoming gear checked just as the mine bumped lightly on the ship's side. The situation was one of extreme peril. A roll or lurch of the vessel might cause the mine to shift, and to explode at any moment.

Skipper Firth ordered all the hands to the boat. Then, having handed the compass, provisions, rockets and water to the men, he ordered them to pull away from the trawler.

"But what about you, skipper?" one of the men asked.

"I'm going to try and clear that mine," he replied. The men demurred, but Firth insisted. "Pull clear," he said. "Pull clear, and if anything happens try and pick me up."

The men rowed clear and then the skipper, having donned a life jacket, set to work, slowly and gently unwinding the warp from the drum of the winch. Inch by inch the mine was lowered, the men in the boat waiting, fearful, each moment that the ship would roll and bring about the dreaded explosion.

But luck was with the gallant skipper. The mine touched the water, and at it sank Firth paid out 120 fathoms of line, so that the ship could swing clear of the danger zone. It was his intention to buoy the place so that mine sweepers could remove the menace, but before that could be done there was a terrific explosion which shook the trawler and practically swamped the small boat.

The mine had either bumped on the seabed or been fouled by the gear, for when the warp was hauled again there was nothing but wreckage at the end of it.

Women Munition Workers

Remarkable Achievements of Women Workers in Munition Factories

In a munition factory in Yorkshire where the dilution of labor has resulted in a happy co-operation between unskilled women there is a woman on gun-breach work—perhaps the most exacting of all munition work.

A man gets her machine and she completes the boring of a hole, an eighth of an inch in diameter, which has to continue dead true through twelve inches of steel. In this work the woman's delicacy of touch has made her of greater use than the unskilled man. The test is the tally of broken tools, and this woman, who was previously a charwoman, has as yet a clean sheet.

A short distance away is a woman who has become surprisingly proficient at slot drilling—a process in which the thousandth of an inch matters. Still more women in this shop are able to take over bigger work from the men, with the assistance of a laborer for lifting the heavy weight. There is a woman, too, who is able to do her own tool-setting. She is probably the only woman tool-setter in the country and her spur to efficiency has been the knowledge that she is aiding in an indirect way the efforts of her husband at the front. The first bomb shop in the country to be staffed by women is in the same works. The country will be in a position soon to send 2,000 bombs a week more to the trenches from this shop alone.

How women came into these works is a lesson in the employers' act and freedom from prejudice on the part of his men. He called his men together, told them that the output had to be doubled and that men or women would have to be got. There would be much teaching to be done. Perhaps the workers would like to find men workers. They said they would. They came back later saying they would rather work with women. "You must look after them," said the employer, "and you must all pull together." From that day to this, said the employer, things have gone perfectly.

No part of a gun undergoes a more searching test than the vent, and the making of the gauges alone entails an outlay of a hundred pounds or more. Women have been put on this work together with one or two more unskilled men, the number of skilled men engaged remaining the same.

"But," said the managing director, "where I was doing well previously to get six vents a week, I am now getting thirty. I have been told by the authorities that I am making them better than anyone else."

The achievements of the women in these works are the more remarkable in view of the fact that they are engaged on general engineering and rarely maintain the same job for more than three days.

Could Hardly Live for Asthma, writes one man, who, after years of suffering, has found complete relief through Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. Now he knows how needless has been his suffering. This matchless remedy gives sure help to all afflicted with asthma. Inhaled as smoke or vapor it brings the help so long needed. Every dealer has it or can get it for you from his wholesaler.

Start Alcohol Plant

Brewery May be Turned Into a Manufacturing Business

A few months and Alberta goes dry. Companies owning breweries are now looking for a solution of their problem. Managing Director Sick of the Lethbridge Brewing and Malting Co., is now endeavoring to find some industry to fit in with the plant now in use which is worth about half a million dollars. It is possible that part of the present plant will be used in the manufacture of alcohol for power purposes, the product to be manufactured out of potatoes from which it can be produced and sold at 25 cents a gallon. With gasoline steadily rising, Mr. Sick thinks that alcohol as a power producer for automobiles would find a ready sale.

That grain alcohol may be used as a substitute for gasoline because of the soaring price of the latter, is predicted by Howard F. Weiss, director of the forest products laboratory at Madison, Wis. The government has been conducting experiments along this line for the last three years. Gasoline is selling at from 27 cents to 30 cents in New York. Grain-alcohol can be produced at from 13 cents to 15 cents a gallon.

Mr. Weiss is submitting the complete details of the results of the experiments to the federal government, and also to large manufacturers in the United States. From one ton of sawdust the laboratory produced 25 gallons of 95 per cent. alcohol.

No Singing on British Warships

Fate in Store for Lion's Sailors Whose Singing Makes Orders Inaudible

An order for silence on board British warships during battle is expected to be given, even if already it has not been given, by the admiralty.

Filson Young, the novelist, who has been attached to the staff of Sir David Beatty, aboard the battleship Lion, since the beginning of the war, revealed the cause of the departure in a lecture at His Majesty's theatre in London.

Young said that after the Heligoland action, in which the armored cruiser Blucher was sunk, and after the Lion had been safely towed to port, the chief stoker went to the engine-room to lodge a complaint.

"I want you to issue an order for absolute silence among the stokers during the action. During yesterday's fight my men were singing so loud all the time that it was impossible for me to give orders."

Young also recalled the remark of a young lieutenant, half stunned, who with a shell bursting below the water-line, casually remarked to a comrade: "This means either 'Kingdom come' or ten days' leave."

Protection of Wild Life

Some Measures Essential to the Conservation of Canada's Wild Birds and Animals

If the wild life of Canada is to receive proper protection, it is essential that several important steps be taken with the least possible delay. The following measures are not mentioned in the order of their relative importance, for each of them is essential to a complete system of protection and merits the whole-hearted advocacy of every public-spirited citizen.

(1) Careful revision of the provincial acts governing the protection of insectivorous birds, to ensure that no valuable species are included on the "black list."

(2) Negotiation of a migratory bird treaty between Canada and the United States.

(3) The selection of suitable areas throughout Canada, and their erection into bird sanctuaries.

(4) Adequate protection for the sea birds of the Atlantic coast.

(5) Close restriction and, where feasible, total prohibition of the sale of game.

(6) Thorough revision of the Northwest Game Act and provision for its strict enforcement.

(7) Organization of strong, independent societies to create a public opinion of sufficient strength to obtain and enforce proper protective laws.

Enforce the Blockade

Admiral Lord Beresford recently wrote:

"If the government had used our sea power as they were legally entitled to do, at the commencement of the war, by instituting an effective blockade, and making all goods entering Germany absolute contraband, the war would now be over. This is acknowledged by the foreign office. Every difficulty and every disaster we have met has been brought about by ourselves through want of foresight. Public agitation and the press have been the means of forcing the government to take up the following questions: Munitions, internment of alien enemies, the Trading with the Enemy Act, placing cotton on the contraband list, the Munitions Act, and the stoppage of German reservists proceeding to Germany. Public agitation will probably compel the government to make a fuller and more efficient use of our sea power, and so end the war."

Pope—Why, hang it, girl, that fellow only earns nine dollars a week! Pleading Daughter—Yes, but daddy, dear, a week passes so quickly when you're fond of one another

Should Regulate Farm Industry

When the Farmer, Like a Railway is "Regulated" by The Government

The following letter appeared in the Winnipeg Telegram, under date of March 10:

Sir,—Now that the railways, manufacturing and commercial industries have been properly regulated by various federal enactments, it has occurred to one of the representatives in parliament that the hitherto unregulated industry of agriculture should receive more attention and be regulated on similar logical lines and it is understood that a bill on the following lines will be introduced in the parliament of Canada:

In Senate, March 23, 1916.

The people of Canada, represented in senate and commons do enact as follows:

An act to amend agricultural law, in relation to prices of produce, use of safety devices, and employment of hired men:

Section 1. The agricultural law is hereby amended by adding after section 318, nine new sections to be sections 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, to read as follows:

Section 319. Only one price for a given commodity shall be lawful. A farmer desiring to change a product shall file a schedule thereof with the agricultural department, which shall go into effect thirty days thereafter, unless suspended by the commissioner at the instance of any consumer.

No prices shall be increased, however, except upon due proof, the burden thereof shall be upon the farmer that existing prices are confiscatory of his goods and gear. In its discretion the commissioner may refuse to permit any such increase until a valuation by its engineers and accountants shall have been taken. In such valuation the farmer shall have no credit for past profits invested in new fields or improved structures, but shall be allowed only original cost plus borrowed money interest.

"Commodity" as used herein, includes all grain, vegetables, livestock, dairy articles, excepting sand, gravel and manure.

Section 320. Every hired man shall work only eight hours a day, not including the sabbath, and shall not commence work unless he has completed a period of not less than eight hours absolute rest and quiet. He shall not work on the Lord's Day nor on legal holidays nor on Jack Love's birthday.

Section 321. Every farmer shall hire one more hired man than his work requires. The only permissible exceptions to the foregoing sections shall be periods of stress resulting from earthquakes, Halley's comet or European invasion.

Section 322. All wagon and all pole and whiffle trees shall be provided with couplers, coupler by intact, so that the hired man need not go between the wheels of the wagon and the heels of the horses.

All wagons shall be supplied with suitable brakes, grab irons, stirrups and platforms of standard dimensions to be fixed by the commission.

Section 323. All bulls when moving on the highway or in unfenced areas, shall be equipped with a bell of not less than 50 pounds weight, a steam whistle and an electric headlight of at least 1,000 candle power.

Section 324. Sheds shall be built over all fields where hired men have to work in summer.

Section 325. All fields, engines and machinery shall be fenced in, all belting shall be encased in metal housings and all grindstones and churns, haycutters, bulls' horns and other moving parts shall be strongly encased in sheaths for the protection of the hired man.

Section 326. All barns, sheds and other buildings shall in cold weather be adequately heated and at all times shall be well lighted and policed.

If a calf is delayed in arriving or is born dead, the farmer shall instantly provide another cow whose calf shall be born that day.

The commissioners' inspector shall weekly inspect all gasoline automobiles. If a cylinder is missing he must find it before he runs on the road again.

Section 327. The right to mortgage real estate is a franchise reserved to the state. No farmer shall make any mortgage nor incur any indebtedness extending over a period of more than one month without the written approval of the commission obtained upon petition and hearing and upon paying the state treasurer ten cents for each one hundred dollars' indebtedness. Indebtedness incurred without such consent shall be void.

To enforce this act a commission of five persons shall be selected by the governor with a view to placating as many shades of political opinion as possible. No commission shall, however, be deemed disqualified by lack of previous political opinion, or other experience.

Section 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

SAR KASTIC.

Winnipeg, March 9.

First Soldier in the trenches—I was really intended for the church. In fact I was on the point of being ordained last August.

Second Soldier—What stopped you, then?

First ditto—This d— war.

Burglar—The only thing I'm kicking about is being identified by a man that kept his head under the bedclothes the whole time. That's wrong.

Gain From Cow Testing

Keeping Tab on the Individual Production of Cows is Time Well Invested

The keeping of dairy records was started in Canada about 1901 and at that time the average yield of milk per cow was 2,850 pounds. The number of record centres has been gradually increasing and so has the milk production. By 1911 the average production had increased to 3,805 pounds or an increase of 955 pounds per cow. This does not seem much but the figures begin to look impressive when we consider the number of cows kept. In 1911 there were 2,594,174 cows, an increase of 185,502 compared with the census of 1901. The increase in the number of cows during the ten years was only 7 per cent., but the total increased milk production for the same period was 42 per cent.

The keeping and study of records is held to be largely responsible for the improvement in quality and in view of the excellent results it is regrettable that more dairymen do not keep tab on the individual production of their cows. It costs a little in time and money but it is time and money well invested. Without considering the increased number of cows the production was still increased during this period to the value of about \$25,000,000. This is sufficient to warrant considerable time being spent on testing.

The 1917 Good Roads Congress

Advisory Board, Composed of Past Presidents of Association, to be Created

Winnipeg was selected as the place of meeting for the 1917 convention of the Canadian and International Good Roads Congress at the annual meeting of the Dominion Good Roads Association held in Montreal.

Officers for the ensuing year, elected, are:

J. Duchastel de Montouge, Outremont, president; S. L. Squire, Toronto, vice-president; George A. McNamee, Montreal, secretary-treasurer.

It was decided to create an advisory board, which will be composed of the past presidents of the association, as follows:

W. A. MacLean, deputy minister of highways, Ontario, Toronto; U. H. Dandurand, Montreal; B. Michaud, deputy minister of roads, Quebec, and O. Hezlewood, Toronto.

The executive of the association will be composed of E. A. Cunningham, Lethbridge; A. C. Emmett, Winnipeg; Howard W. Pillow, Montreal; J. A. Sanderson, Oxford Station, Ontario; Thomas Adams, Ottawa; E. N. Desaulniers, M.P.P., Chambly; W. A. Levesque, M.P.P., Montreal; George Hogarth, Toronto, and A. F. MacCallum, Hamilton.

Canadian Timber Comes Into Its Own

Large Users Decide on its Use Exclusively in Construction Work

The decision of the various Dominion government departments and of the Canadian Pacific railway to use Canadian timber only, to the exclusion of imported timber, is a decided advantage in the utilization of Canadian timber and, therefore, marks a definite gain for the cause of conservation in Canada.

Southern pine, even in 1915, when Canada was at war and when there was a great decrease in the consumption of lumber, was imported to the extent of \$5,000,000 feet, having a value of over \$3,000,000. In previous years, very much larger quantities were imported despite an adverse trade balance for Canada and in the face of a supply in Canada of better timber at an equal or lower cost grown and manufactured entirely within the Dominion.

The Dominion government has in past years used many million feet of southern pine in various public works, but henceforth Canadian timber will be used to the exclusion of the foreign article. Douglas fir will replace southern pine in such works as Quebec and Montreal harbor improvements and Hudson Bay terminals. Douglas fir has been used entirely in the Toronto harbor works, as a clause was inserted in that contract calling for Canadian material. The action of Baron Shaughnessy in ruling that Canadian timber only shall be used in works of the Canadian Pacific railway shows that large private users are also finding it consistent with present conditions to use Canadian products.

Other consumers throughout Eastern Canada, large and small, will follow the lead of the two largest users. Architectural and engineering professions also are rapidly replacing southern pine by Douglas fir and the imported woods by the home grown product.—W. J. Van D.

Something in That

John—Just one more kiss, darling, before we say good-bye.

Mabel—Oh, John, you've had enough—wait till tomorrow night.

John—Delays are dangerous; tomorrow night I may be dead, or you may have been eating onions.

A young reporter who took his first check to the bank and was asked by the cashier to endorse it on the back, wrote: "I heartily endorse this check."

Why Portugal Entered the War

She Was Fulfilling Obligation of A 500-Year-Old Treaty With Britain

Portugal entered the war, the Portuguese legation at Washington states, because Great Britain requested her to do so, to fulfil treaty obligations dating back to 1773. Portugal did not enter the war before, the Portuguese minister announced, because Great Britain had not called on her to do so.

A statement outlining Portugal's position issued by Viscount De Alte, the Portuguese minister, reads:

"Portugal is drawn into the war as a result of her long standing alliance with England, an alliance that has withstood unbroken the strain of 500 years."

The first treaty of alliance between the two countries was concluded June 16, 1773, by Ferdinand of Portugal and Edward III, of England. Subsequent treaties have affirmed the alliance and defined its scope. It rests on a secure and permanent foundation. The foreign policies and the interests of the countries have almost invariably proved to be identical, and these needs of their peoples have never clashed. The dawn of the eighteenth century (1703) found the soldiers of Portugal and those of England fighting side by side in the war of the Spanish succession. At the beginning of the nineteenth century, Portuguese and British bled together on the battlefields of the Peninsula in the tremendous struggle brought about by the Napoleonic invasions of Portugal.

"It would seem as if the opening years of the century must see for the third time these two allied nations engaged side by side in bitter struggle."

"Like Belgium, Portugal desires nothing that belongs to any other nation, she has nothing to gain, and much to lose in the present conflict. But she is ready, notwithstanding, to aid England to the full extent of her resources—whether great or small—because the treaties in force compel her to do so, and because her people firmly believe that international good faith as evidenced by the fulfilment of treaty obligations, which is the principle for which Great Britain is fighting provides the only basis on which intercourse between civilized nations can securely stand."

"Portugal is not prepared to subscribe to the doctrine, engendered by militarism, that good faith must be made subservient to expediency, and that the interests of one nation may legitimately be fostered at the expense of the rights of others whenever backed by sufficient force. It is, moreover, impossible to gain say, after considering impartially all the published evidence, that the government labored solely, may even passionately, to avert the war."

"In these circumstances, Portugal could not refuse her aid to her ancient ally who has now called upon her to fulfil her treaty obligations. She is ready to stand or fall by the principles for which the British empire is fighting."

An Island of Bones

Alaska has her skeletons—not mere reminders of exploitation, but real bones. They are on the Pribilof Islands over an area a mile long, a mile wide and many feet deep. Secretary of Commerce Redfield points out their value as fertilizers and if grinding and transportation facilities can be found, here is an important material that will go a great way toward meeting our needs for phosphorus and nitrogen for the soil.

It seems that many generations of seals lying on the coast of the Pribilof Islands have laid up this reserve of fertilizer which has been discovered just at the time when we need it most. Despite the many surveys that have been made for fertilizing material a critical need is still to be met by the new discovery. The day of our impoverished and barren soil is thus pushed into the more remote future.—The Country Gentleman.

He Won It

A schoolmaster once said to his pupils, "To the boy who makes the best composition in five minutes on 'How to Overcome Habit,' I will give a prize."

When the five minutes had expired a lad of nine years stood up and said:

"Well, sir, habit is hard to overcome. If you take off the first letter it does not change 'abit.' If you take off still another letter you still have a 'bit' left. If you take off still another the whole of 'it' remains. If you take off another it is not totally used up—all of which goes to show that if you want to get rid of habit you must throw it off altogether."

Result—he got the prize.

The recently bombarded Durazzo is a port that has played a prominent part in both ancient and modern warfare. The Greek city of Epidamnus, as it was at the time of the struggles leading to the Peloponnesian War, was much harassed by these civil jealousies and fears. The Romans called it Dyrrachium, whence the modern name is derived, and it became the principal landing place on the route from Brindisi to Greece. A great military road to the Hellespont began here. The town is memorable also for the battles between Caesar and Pompey and, later, became the capital of a Byzantine province.

LADY URSULA'S HUSBAND

—BY—
FLORENCE WARDEN

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited
TORONTO

(Continued)

But this statement of opinion on the part of the detective roused Lord Eastling to fury. It was with difficulty that he was restrained by his companion from rushing back to the platform to make another frantic search, and from making known to the officials that he was engaged on a man hunt.

The persuasive voice at his ear went on:

"Now, then, my lord, pull yourself together. You mustn't lose your head now, whatever you do."

"I must find him, stop him," panted Lord Eastling hoarsely. "I can't let him get away—with her. Don't you see that I can't?"

"Listen, my lord. He'll get away, be sure of that. If you'll be guided by me, we'll get on his track in no time."

Rather because he had no plan of his own than because he trusted to that of the detective, Lord Eastling listened, as he was asked to do. After all, Redding was his only friend; without him, the pair would have been allowed to get away at their ease, and the whole terrible story of Paul Payne's antecedents would have been unknown to any member of the family whom he had duped. No longer was it possible to have any doubts about the guilt of his newly made brother-in-law, for did not his disappearance betray him?

"What am I to do?" he stammered.

He was amenable to influence at last and Redding took him by the arm, led him out of the crowd, and opening the door of a taxicab, invited the viscount to jump in.

Lord Eastling drew back, startled. But a nod and an expressive look from the detective half-reassured him, and he got into the vehicle obediently.

Then Redding got in beside him, gave him an expressive wink in answer to his astonished protest, and said:

"We must let them think we've given up the chase."

"W—what?" stammered the bewildered Eastling.

"Tomkinson saw me, and he saw me speak to you, and I expect he made up his mind to go by the next train. He must leave England, that's certain. He won't want a scandal till he's made himself safe."

"A scandal?" faltered the young man.

"Yes. There would have been a scandal if you'd met him in the train and tried to drag him out or anything of that sort. Now he can't afford that, nor can we. For, after all, he may be really your brother-in-law by this time, you know."

This most distasteful thought was indeed ever present to the viscount.

"That won't do much good," he said fiercely, "for Lady Ursula certainly won't acknowledge a criminal as her husband."

"You mustn't reckon on anything where a lady is concerned," said the officer drily.

"But where are we driving to?"

"We're only taking a turn to fill up time. We know they've not gone by the boat train, but there's one in an hour, the three-fifteen, gets to Dover at eight minutes past five, stops at Priory Station. He's very likely to go by that, and to wait in the town for the ten o'clock boat tonight. Anyhow, that's the one you must go by, in the hope of catching them either on the way or at Paris. I suppose they stop the night there?"

"Yes," said Lord Eastling with a frown.

"Good. You may rely upon me to keep watch on this side, but it will be for you to deal with him, my lord, for I'll wager you will come face to face with him before twelve hours are up."

He spoke with so much confidence that the young man felt a slight increase of it on his side.

"You have found out something," he said.

"Not much, but—well, yes, something. I had a few words with one of our men while you were on the platform, and I found out that you had missed him that time."

"Why didn't you tell me?" raged the young man. "I'm not to be treated like a child. The honor of my sister is concerned. I have to act at once."

"Yes, my lord, but it would have done no good to have made a scene in the station. It would have been a terrible thing for the lady. No. Wait till you can get him within four walls, and then—why, you can let fly."

"By—I will," said the young man, fiercely.

He ended by placing himself unconditionally in the hands of his mentor, and by the three-fifteen that afternoon he started for Dover.

He saw no sign of his sister or Paul Payne before he started, or at Dover, and this fact made him uneasy, and doubtful whether he had done right in taking so implicitly the advice given him by Redding.

But the crisis was so momentous, he felt himself so entirely unable to evolve a plan of action equal to the needs of it, that he had no choice.

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

By the detective's direction he had telegraphed to Wintersand, saying that he was going on to Paris, leaving it to be understood that he was travelling with his sister and her husband.

As he sat back in his corner, he thought over all the events of the day, and pondered upon the situation. Especially did he linger anxiously over that injunction of Redding's to get hold of the jewellery which Paul Payne had given to Lady Ursula as a wedding present. The detective would not say why he wanted so particularly to see these, but now that Lord Eastling's eyes had been opened to the character of Paul Payne, it was not difficult to imagine the most sinister reasons for the officer's curiosity.

The viscount kept a sharp lookout at Dover, at the hotel where he stayed some hours, on his way to the boat, and again on the opposite shore, from the boat to the train. But as it was now long since dark, his opportunities as an amateur detective were but small; and although he felt more anxious than ever, he was not entirely without hope that the fugitives might be on the train after all.

At Paris, in the darkness of the early hours of a cold December morning, as he tumbled out of his compartment, shivering and miserable, Lord Eastling was almost without hope as the result of a journey which began to appear to him in the light of a wild-goose chase.

Then, suddenly, most unexpectedly, he caught the flutter of a long, loose black cloak on a tall, erect female figure, and he breathed a sigh of relief which was almost a groan.

It was his sister, Lady Ursula.

Long before he could come up with her, she had got into a closed cab, and Paul Payne had shut himself in with her.

But Lord Eastling, now completely reassured, chartered a second cab, and slipping a good English sovereign into the hand of the astonished driver, promised him a second if he kept in sight of its destination the fiacre in front.

The first cab stopped at a quiet hotel, the choice of which proved that Paul Payne knew his Paris, and avoided the haunts of the casual tourist, both English and American.

By the time Lord Eastling had got out and paid the driver the promised handsome fare, the luggage, very modest for a bride, had been taken indoors, and the viscount followed the man who was carrying it.

At a door on the first floor he stopped, and when it was opened, Lord Eastling saw Paul Payne helping Lady Ursula to take off her cloak with all the tender affection the occasion demanded. The sight enraged him. He dashed forward into the room, and faced them both, silent, his eyes ablaze.

His sister was the first to see him, and a little cry of amazement, which was absolutely unmingled with alarm, escaped her lips.

"Tom!" cried she.

And, without stopping to inquire why he had come, she ran forward to kiss him. It was the action of a happy woman, of a woman whose sky is absolutely serene, who fears no ill, absorbed in her new-found happiness. He looked down into the clear blue eyes, and his own filled with tears as he gazed at her. Then he flung his arms round her, and murmured hoarsely:

"Thank God, thank God, I've got you! Thank God, I've got you safe!"

Even then she had no suspicion; her pure mind was incapable of harboring a disloyal thought, and she saw in her brother's almost theatrical embraces and exclamations nothing but a source of surprise.

"Why, Tom, why didn't you come with us, if you wanted to be with us so badly?" she asked with a happy smile, which faded suddenly from her countenance when, on turning to share her amusement with her husband, she saw that Paul was standing stiff and straight, at a little distance, with a frown of marked annoyance on his face.

Lord Eastling's eyes met those of Paul.

"I want to speak to you, Payne," he said, "by yourself."

He had disengaged himself from his sister, who fell back now, for the first time curious and disturbed.

"What is it, Tom?" she cried gently. "Nobody ill at home? Oh, not papa?"

"No, no, they're all right. Don't worry yourself. Go into the next room, and let us talk."

"But why, why? What can you have to say that I may not hear? You are treating me as if I were a child. Tom. Say what you have to say. Paul, I am sure, has no secrets from me."

She turned, with a smile of ineffable beauty, towards Paul. But he was not looking at her, his eyes were fixed steadily on his brother-in-law.

"Go into the next room, dear," he said without looking at her.

(To be Continued)

Good Milk

The essential factors in producing a clean, safe milk, are: Clean, healthy cows, kept in clean, light, well-ventilated stables; stables so constructed as to be easily cleaned; a clean, well-drained barnyard; clean utensils, thoroughly sterilized; clean, healthy milkers that milk with dry hands; a small-top milking-pail; immediate cooling of the milk to 50 degrees F. or lower; storage of milk at a low temperature until delivered; a separate house for handling milk; an abundant supply of pure water.

Care of Dairy Cattle

Change of Feed Does Not Appear to Affect Percentage of Butter Fat

The best dairy cows, as a rule, carry but little surplus flesh, and consequently are unable to stand the exposure to cold as the beef animals do, so they must be warmly stabled to give the best results. If a large part of the feed supplied to a dairy cow has to be used for heat production there is but a small amount available for milk production. It will probably pay much better to heat very cold water, bringing it up to somewhere near body temperature, by the use of a rough, cheap fuel, than it will to have the cow warm the water supplied her by the consumption of valuable foodstuffs.

A change of feed makes no difference in the per cent. of butter-fat which the cow puts into her milk.

The richness of the milk is the individuality of the cow, and you can't change it by changing the feed. If this could be done then people would feed Holstein cows a ration so that they would give milk just as rich as Jerseys and Guernseys. Different individuals of the same breed of cows give milk of different richness. For instance, two Jersey cows standing side by side in the same barn and fed the same ration, cared for in exactly the same way, give different tests. One of them will give 4.2 per cent. milk, while the other will give 6.5 per cent. milk, so that feed, speaking generally, has nothing to do with the test. It might be that if you would change the feed from dry feed to corn silage all at once that temporarily there would be a change, and the cow would give either richer or poorer milk, but if the change is made gradually there would be no variation in the milk test. But when the cow is used to the corn silage rations and gets back to her limit she showed the same percentage of butter-fat that she did ordinarily.

German Bluster

When General Smuts, aged forty-five, one of the conquerors of German South-West Africa, has annexed German East Africa the Huns will be shorn of the last of their expensively made colonies. The German press says that Germany will get them back, and the Congo as well, in exchange for Belgium, Wall, Britain, France, Russia, Italy, Canada and New Zealand, not to forget gallant little Belgium herself (and the British fleet in to the bargain), will have something to say on that point. Just now—and permanently, too—these German colonies are rid of their Prussian oppressors. We are in possession, and everyone, except the Hun, is pleased with the change. Sea power counts.—London Daily Mail.

Saw "Safety First" Film

C.P.R. Officials Viewed Silent Drama to Stimulate Movement

A realistic moving picture film in the interests of the Safety First Movement was recently displayed in a specially fitted car at Windsor Station before Vice-President Bury and a number of C.P.R. officials.

The film was produced by Mr. Marcus A. Dow, general safety agent, New York Central Lines, and tells the story of a railroad man, Jack Foster, whose carelessness endangered the happiness of his wife and home until his friend, Jim Stevens, a booster for the Safety First, convinces him by demonstrating awful examples that it is worse to gamble with life than to gamble in any other way. One man

loses his leg, and other accidents are realistically portrayed in an exhibition at the Safety Rally to which Jim Stevens takes Jack Foster—such as the shopman who loses an eye through not wearing goggles, the carpenter losing a finger while working at a buzz saw without the guard, the brakeman being run over while running between moving cars, the engineer being killed while boarding the footboard of an engine in motion. Particularly impressive is the picture of a collision due to slowness in flagging.

In order to promote the Safety First Movement in Canada, Mr. Bury has secured a copy of the film, which will be offered to moving picture houses at divisional and other important railroad points along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

RENNIES SEEDS

PUREST-CLEANEST
MOST RELIABLE
GET CATALOGUE
AT BEST DEALERS
OR DIRECT
TORONTO - MONTREAL
WINNIPEG - VANCOUVER

ALFALFA

Siberian Alfalfa seed imported direct from Siberia, a country colder than Canada. This is one of the very hardest varieties known and has already been raised in the west and found to be cold resistant. Government test Purity No. 1 and 96% germination. No farm with stock is complete without this wonderful crop. A limited amount of seed for sale at reasonable prices. Get your orders in early.

S. DOWNIE & SONS, Carstairs, Alberta.



Young Man, Don't Wait Until You are Fifty
Before you begin to Save Up For Old Age.

THE EXCELSIOR LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY

WILL SAVE MONEY AND MAKE MONEY FOR YOU
Talk With One of Our Agents.

New Records Created by The Sun Life of Canada

PROGRESSIVE business methods, backed by forty-five years of fair-dealing, have achieved for the Sun Life of Canada during 1915 records that are new in the Canadian life assurance field.

Assurances of over \$34,000,000 issued and paid for in cash; Total Assurances in Force of over \$250,000,000; Total Payments to Policyholders since organization of more than \$52,600,000; Assets in excess of \$74,000,000; a Cash Income of nearly \$16,000,000 and an Undistributed Net Surplus of over \$7,500,000—all are high-water marks in the annals of Canadian life assurance.

Their achievement maintains the established prestige of the Sun Life of Canada as

A Leader Among the Life Companies of the Empire

The following substantial and uniform increases registered during the past year clearly demonstrate the strength of the Company's position:—

	1915	1914	INCREASE
Assets as at December 31st.	\$74,326,423	\$64,187,656	\$10,138,767 (15.8%)
Cash Income	15,972,672	15,052,275	920,397 (6.1%)
Surplus Distributed to Policyholders	885,487	861,763	123,724 (14.3%)
Net Surplus as at December 31st.	7,545,591	6,503,794	1,041,797 (16%)
Total Payments to Policyholders	7,129,479	6,161,287	968,192 (15.7%)
Assurances Issued and Paid for in Cash	34,873,851	32,167,339	2,706,512 (8.4%)
Assurances in Force	257,404,160	218,290,835	39,104,325 (17.9%)

THE COMPANY'S GROWTH

YEAR	INCOME	ASSETS	LIFE ASSURANCE IN FORCE
1872	\$48,210.73	\$98,461.95	\$1,064,350.00
1882	319,887.05	1,411,691.33	7,680,878.77
1892	1,328,054.00	5,395,770.33	21,754,810.25
1902	5,717,492.23	21,309,394.82	63,239,104.71
1915	15,972,672.31	74,326,423.78	257,404,160.42

T. B. MACAULAY, F. I. A., F. A. S.,
PRESIDENT AND MANAGING DIRECTOR.

S. H. EWING,
VICE-PRESIDENT.

FREDERICK G. COPE
SECRETARY.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

1871

HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL

1916

HOW I CURED MY EYES

This Free Prescription Did It.

"My eyes were in a terrible state; I could hardly stand it. They were red and inflamed; felt as though they had sand in them. They would ache and burn dreadfully and caused incessant headaches. I could hardly read at all. After wearing my glasses my eyes felt strained and overworked. By chance I met a man whose eyes had bothered him the same way. He gave me the following prescription, which he said had cured him, and had enabled him to discard his glasses: 5 grains of Hon-Opto in 2 ounces of water. Use as an eye-bath by means of an eye-cup, three or four times daily—often if convenient."

"This healing, cooling, soothing lotion does not smart or burn, and is absolutely harmless. Your druggist can fill this prescription, or the Valmas Drug Co. of Toronto can fill it for you."

"If you try it I am sure you will be just as enthusiastic over it as I am. Cut this out so you will always have the prescription."

MICA AXLE GREASE

Fills the grooves of the worn axle.
Makes a perfect bearing surface.
Prevents blocked wheels.
Lets your horse pull bigger loads.
The Mica does it.

Dealers Everywhere
The Imperial Oil Company Limited
BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES



His Debt to His Nation

There is no more reason to leave the paying of his debt to his nation to each man's conscience than there is in leaving the paying of his debt to his bank to each man's conscience. The volunteer system is unsound both from the military and from the civic point of view. It is inevitably unjust and demoralizing. It is unwelcome, as the failure of Lord Derby's moderate and conciliatory plan has just proved again in England and in the midst of a great war. For the sake of American youth and for the sake of the nation, we ought to adopt universal compulsory military training and service now, while peace permits us to do it deliberately, consciously, not as a hasty bitter necessity, but on principles of democratic service and unfettered patriotic devotion.—Chicago Tribune.

Peevish, pale, restless, and sickly children owe their condition to worms. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator will relieve them and restore health.

Selby—I can't find words for it! To begin with, you borrow two pounds from me on the plea that you had a pressing payment to make, and now I find you here enjoying an expensive dinner!

Manley—Out of the overplus, dear boy! To be candid, I never thought you were good for more than half a sovereign!

Ever Eat Grape-Nuts?

(Made in Canada)

There's a vast army of physical and mental workers who do.

One reason—its delicious, nut-like flavor.

Another—it is easily and quickly digested—generally in about one hour.

But the reason is—Grape-Nuts, besides having delicious taste, supplies all the rich nutriment of whole wheat and malted barley, including the "vital" mineral salts necessary for building brain, nerve and muscle.

Always ready to eat direct from the package, Grape-Nuts with cream or good milk is a well-balanced ration—the utmost in sound nourishment.

"There's a Reason"

—Sold by Grocers.

W. N. U. 1100

A Noble Example

An English Mother Who Has Given Seventeen Sons to the Army

Surely there would never have been and need to introduce compulsory military service if every British mother had followed the example of Mrs. Davies, of Church Sretton, Salop, England.

This good lady, the widow of a soldier, has given no fewer than seventeen sons to the army, of whom fourteen were actually on active service with the colors on September 15th, 1914, six weeks only after the outbreak of the war.

Another patriotic mother, Mrs. Jones of Kyverdale Road, Stamford Hill, gave her three triplet sons and a fourth son to the army.

Then there is Mrs. Potter, a Portsmouth, Eng., widow, aged eighty-three, who has been awarded a prize locally for being the head of the family with the most members in the fighting services. Sixteen of her grandsons are in the army or the navy, and the husbands of four of her granddaughters are on active service, making twenty for her descendants altogether fighting for King and country. In addition, two other grandsons, now dead, were in the navy.

NERVOUS DISEASES IN THE SPRING

Cured by Toning the Blood and Strengthening the Nerves

It is the opinion of the best medical authorities, after long observation, that nervous diseases are more common and more serious in the spring than at any other time of the year. Vital changes in the system, after long winter months, may cause much more trouble than the familiar spring weakness and weariness from which most people suffer as the result of indoor life, in poorly ventilated and often overheated buildings. Official records prove that in April and May neuralgia, St. Vitus' dance, epilepsy and other forms of nerve troubles are at their worst, and that then, more than any other time, a blood-making, nerve-restoring tonic is needed.

The antiquated custom of taking purgatives in the spring is useless, for the system really needs strengthening, while purgatives only gallop through the bowels, leaving you weaker. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the best medicine for they actually make the new, rich, red blood that feeds the starved nerves, and thus cure the many forms of nervous disorders. They cure also such other forms of spring troubles as headaches, poor appetite, weakness in the limbs, as well as remove unsightly pimples and eruptions. In fact they unfailingly bring new health and strength to weak, tired and depressed men, women and children.

Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Mark Twain once desired to borrow a book from a neighbor of his, but was told that, though he might refer to it in the library with pleasure, the books were never allowed to leave his house. Not long after the neighbor asked Mark Twain to lend him his lawn sprinkler. He was informed that the latter never allowed the sprinkler to leave his own garden, but that he was quite welcome to make use of it, if he liked, on the lawn of the humorist.

There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only Constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
Sold by Druggists, 7c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

The peevish woman was talking to her maid, who had been with her three weeks.

"What do you want to leave us for, Mary? I am sure we have treated you as one of the family."

"Indeed, an' you have, ma'am, and I've made up my mind not to stand it any longer."

The Poor Man's Friend.—Put up in small bottles that are easily portable and sold for a very small sum, Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil possesses more power in concentrated form than one hundred times the quantity of many unguents. Its cheapness and the varied uses to which it can be put make it the poor man's friend. No dealer's stock is complete without it.

In the year ending with March, 1915, the profit on the coinage of silver, at the Royal Mint in England, was just under \$22,500,000. As that period included only two-thirds of a year of war, the profit during the current twelve months will presumably be considerably larger.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Student (writing home)—How do you spell "financially?"

Other—F-i-n-a-n-c-i-a-l-l-y, and there are two r's in "embarrassed."



Used for making hard and soft soap, for softening water, for cleaning, disinfecting and for over 500 other purposes.

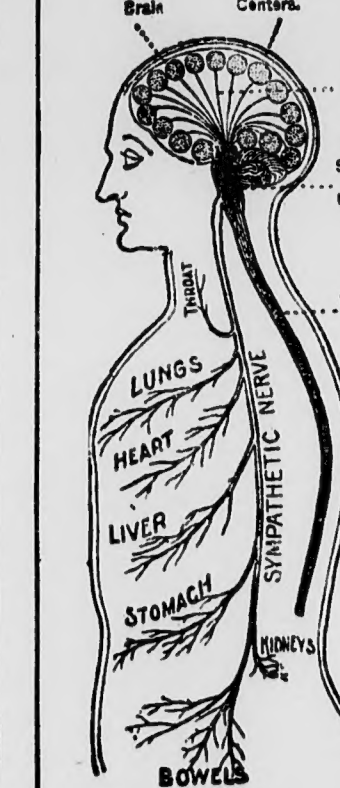
REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

E.W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.

An old Scotch crofter, when giving evidence before the crofters' commission, admitted that, while he was the owner of three cows, "the beasties were as thin as Pharaoh's lean kine." The chairman, thinking to corner old Kenneth, asked him to say how lean Pharaoh's kine were. Even a seventeenth century divine would have wanted a day or two to think this over. But Kenneth answered at once: "They were as lean that they c'd only be seen in a dream!"—London Opinion.

Miller's Worm Powders are far excellence the medicine for children who are found suffering from the ravages of worms. They immediately alter the stomachic conditions under which the worms subsist and drive them from the system, and, at the same time, they are tonic in their effect upon the digestive organs, restoring them to healthful operation and ensuring immunity from further disorders from such a cause.

Barbed wire is being exported from the United States at the rate of a million tons a year, and at 12.88 a ton more than before the war.



Old Age

What is the sign of old age? Collier's Weekly recently ventured the suggestion that it is the wide gap between "I wish" and "I will." The man who has given up the idea of making his dreams come true is on the way to old age.

Here is another analog: Life has a lot of zest and interest to us in youth. We look forward to the next mail or the next day with pleasurable anticipation. When we no longer look forward and lose our interest in the human spectacle, then youth had faded. It isn't a matter of years, but of spirit.

"Say," asked the first messenger boy, "got any novels for swap?"

"I got 'Snakefoot Dan's Revenge,'" replied the other.

"Is it a long story?"

"Now! Ye kin finish it easy in two messages."

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

A Scotsman was on his deathbed, and his friends persuaded him to forgive a neighbor with whom he had had a standing feud for some years. The neighbor came to the dying man's bedside. After they had shaken hands and made peace, the Scotsman explained: "If I get better, Donald, remember, all this goes for naught."

\$1,000 Reward

FOR A CASE OF INCURABLE CONSTIPATION

To any person who cannot be cured of Constipation, by Dr. Hamilton's Pills, the above reward will be paid.

No medicine gives such lasting satisfaction or effects such marvellous cures as Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Relief instantly follows their use. That blinding headache goes forever, that feverish feeling in the skin is soothed away, bilious fits and stomach disorders are stopped.

Don't be nervous about using Dr. Hamilton's Pills; they are mild enough for a child to use, yet certain and effective in action in the most chronic cases. Get a 25c box today; they bring and keep robust good health.

Compressed paper with a thin leather covering is being used in Germany as a substitute for leather shoe soles owing to the scarcity of leather caused by the war.

Don't Persecute your Bowels

Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal-harsh-unnecessary. Try

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Purely vegetable. Act gently on the liver, eliminate bile, and soothe the delicate membrane of the bowels.

Cure Cough, Stomach, Piles, etc.

Sick Headache and Indigestion, as millions know.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Wm. Wood

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Wm. Wood

LITTLE THINGS COUNT

Even in a match you should consider the "Little Things," the wood—the composition—the strikeability—the flame.

EDDY'S MATCHES

are made of strong dry pine stems, with a secret perfected composition that guarantees "Every Match A Light." 65 years of knowing how—that's the reason!

All Eddy products are dependable products—Always.

Pape—Why, hang it, girl, that fellow only earns nine dollars a week!

Pleading Daughter—Yes, but daddy, dear, a week passes so quickly when you're fond of one another.

The Internal Nerves

The Nerves Which Drive the Machinery of the Body—the Heart, the Lungs, the Digestive Organs.

You prick your finger and know that it is the nerves which carry the painful sensation to the brain. You move your hand, and realize that the idea of movement started in your mind. But did you ever think that every beat of your heart and every breath of air taken into your lungs is dependent on a constant supply of nerve force?

It is the internal or sympathetic nerves which drive the machinery of the body, and from their derangement or exhausted condition arises weakness of the stomach, feeble action of the heart, or inactivity of liver and bowels.

When nerve force fails every organ of the body becomes more or less deranged. Indigestion, sleeplessness, headaches, irritability and nervousness are some of the first indications.

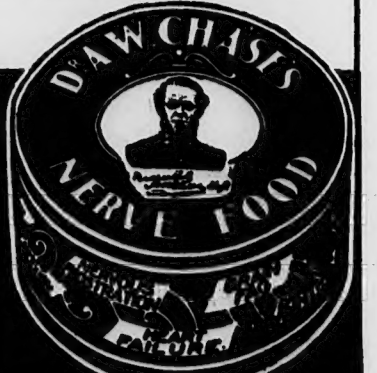
You lose energy and ambition, find your work a drudgery, and grow weak and listless. As time goes on you become more and more helpless, until nervous prostration or collapse bring you to the sick bed, and long months are often necessary for the restoration of the exhausted nervous system.

Even in this extreme condition Dr. Chase's Nerve Food will usually cure if its use is persisted in, but how much wiser it is to heed the warning in the early stages and keep the nerve force at high-water mark.

No restorative has ever proven its worth in so many thousands of cases as has Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. What it has done for others it will do for you under similar conditions. By forming new, rich blood it nourishes the starved and depleted nerves back to health and vigor, and thereby overcomes the cause of weakness and diseases of the nerves.

50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, all dealers, or Edmanston, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food



Dr. Chase's Recipe Book, 1,000 selected recipes, sent free, if you mention this paper.

Spring! Spring!

Now is the time to pick out that

Linoleum

you promised yourself this spring.
Our assortment is fairly good under existing conditions.

We have a new wrinkle whereby you can drape your window hangings very artistically.

Still have some nice apples to offer
Headquarters for PURITY FLOUR

The store that handles quality goods

A. G. Studer



We Pay One Half

The purchase price of this famous
1881 Rogers Al Plate

WE give coupons with every 25c. purchase of all the high grade guaranteed products made by the United Drug Company. We are willing to lose money on the silverware to get you acquainted with these goods, which are standard in their line.

"Rexall Remedies"

Liggett's Candles, Perfumes, Toilet Articles, Brushes, Stationery, Rubber Goods, and hundreds of other items, household preparations, etc. You cannot afford not to secure this popular silverware, when you can get it on our half bought plan. As an example, this teaspoon that sells for 25c. you can get for 10c. with coupons.

H. W. CHAMBERS, Druggist

NOTICE

The TOWN OF DIDSBURY, Alberta

Auction Sale of Town Lots Under Tax Enforcement

The town of Didsbury will offer for sale by public auction, at the office of the Secretary-Treasurer, Didsbury, Alberta, on Saturday, May 20th, 1916, at 2 o'clock, p.m., the following lots which have become forfeited to the said Town under Tax Enforcement Proceedings. This sale will be subject to prior redemption and to the upset price hereinafter mentioned. Terms of sale will be cash.

Lots	Block	Plan	Upset Price	Lots	Block	Plan	Upset Price
1,2,3,4	I	2847K.	\$ 75.00	22.	F	3880N.	\$ 35.00
4,5,	D	2847K.	45.00	E.1-2 12,13,14,			
7,8,	I	2847K.	30.00	W. 1-2 15	H	3880N.	145.00
13,14	12	110 O.	100.00	13.	17	5116 I.	31.25
15,16,	12	110 O.	100.00	2,3,	17	5116 I.	165.00
19,20,	12	110 O.	100.00	12	17	5116 I.	25.00
16,17,18,19,	14	1456K.	225.00	14	14	5116 I.	50.00
21,	14	1456K.	65.00	8,9,	15	5116 I.	135.00
W. 1-2 9				18,	15	5116 I.	40.00
E. 1-2 10	3	3880N.	40.00	6.	2	1427H.	275.00
W. 1-2 12	F	3880N.	37.00	17.	1	1427H.	65.00
1,2,	C	3880N.	68.25	W. part of			
1,	4	3880N.	40.00	1,2,3,	J	2678H.	325.00
W. 1-2 10	3	3880N.	25.00	6,7,	J.	2678H.	200.00
W. 1-2 3	3	3880N.	25.00	15.	C	4162O.	10.00
1,2,	A	3880N.	60.00	1,2,3,	B.	4162O.	60.00
7.	A	3880N.	35.00	1, W. 1-2 2	7	3025S.	35.00
6,7,8,	I	3880N.	75.00				

Dated at Didsbury this 10th day of April A.D. 1915.

A. BRUSSO, Sec.-Treas.

AROUND THE TOWN

Mrs. J. Gilmore, of Lethbridge, is visiting with her mother, Mrs. Wm. Mueller.

Mrs. B. E. Spink was a visitor at Calgary on Thursday and Friday of last week.

Mr. Keely, of the Union Bank was a visitor at Edmonton staff, over the Easter holidays.

Miss Louise Strong of Calgary is visiting with her aunt and uncle, Mr. and B. E. Spink.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Perch-backer were visiting friends at Calgary over the Easter holidays.

Rev. D. H. Marshall of Knox Presbyterian church attended the meeting of Alberta Synods of the church held at Medicine Hat.

Mr. Ed McColm came up from Lethbridge to spend the Easter holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry McColm.

Mrs. H. E. Osmond, Mrs. H. W. Chambers and Mrs. Wm. Mueller will have charge of the Red Cross tea rooms on Friday afternoon.

The Rugby Women's Institute will meet at the home of Mrs. I. Vipond on Thursday, May 4th. Subject — "Butter-making."

The Misses Lily and Ruby Coffey of Stettler were visiting with Mrs. H. E. Osmond and Miss Mary Osmond over the week end.

Bob Dorman of the Innisfail Province paid a flying visit to the editor on Good Friday afternoon to talk over old times. Come again Bob.

Principal Anderson and Mrs. Anderson left for a visit to Innisfail on Thursday before proceeding to Edmonton to attend the big School Convention.

The Didsbury Schools with the exception of Rooms 1 and 2 and Grade 8 were closed down this week to allow the teachers to attend the Convention at Edmonton.

The subject of the sermon in the Evangelical church next Sunday afternoon will be, "Strength in quietness and confidence." In the evening it will be, "Christian discipleship." A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Frank Henderson, the well known violinist and harmony producer, will provide the music at the Moving Picture Opera House on Saturday night. Next Tuesday the last of Under the Crescent series will be shown entitled "The Crown of Death."

Elmer Finkle who was formerly a C. P. R. agent here, but now station agent at Wetaskiwin, was a visitor here on Good Friday. Elmer is looking well and wishes to be remembered to friends whom he was unable to meet during his short visit here.

The annual meeting to elect officers and hear the annual report of the Didsbury band will be held in the school basement on Friday evening next at 8.30. Every person interested in band matters is requested to be present as matters of importance will come before the meeting.

The attention of the ratepayers of the Town of Didsbury and the Municipality of Mountain View is called to the different notices affecting these municipalities in this issue, especially the Tax Enforcement Returns for the year 1915, which may save them further expenses if they act on them before June 9th.

New Subscriptions to Patriotic Fund

Previously acknowledged....	\$944.70
From Didsbury Schools per G. R. Anderson, principal	40.00
A. B. Dick.....	2.00
Rev. D. H. Marshall.....	15.00
Westerdale Box Social and collections per J. Bolton and N. Clarke.....	57.50
Union Sunday School per Ed. Pirie.....	2.50
	\$1,061.70

Red Cross Fund

Previously Acknowledged....	\$665.45
Union Sunday School per Ed. Pirie.....	5.00
F. S. Remple.....	2.00
M. MacLean, Lone Pine....	5.00
	677.45

Belgian Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged....	\$350.05
Women's Institute per Mrs. H. W. Chambers.....	4.25
Miss Dolly Stark.....	7.00
M. MacLean, Lone Pine....	5.00
Union Sunday School per E. Pirie.....	2.50
	\$386.80

Flags were flown on most of the public buildings in town on Friday, Saturday and Monday in commemoration of the splendid work of the Canadian troops at St. Julien one year ago. There was one notable exception which caused quite a lot of unfavorable criticism and that was the Post Office. Some arrangement should be made so that this building should have a flag flying on all public occasions.

Births

FRANKLIN—On Tuesday, April 18th, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. Sam Franklin, a daughter.

AULT—On Tuesday, April 18th, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Ault, a daughter.

Guessing Contest Winners

The great shot guessing contest which has been conducted by Williams and Little, the well known general merchants, for some weeks came to a close on Thursday last and the following is the list of winners and the numbers are the guesses. F. R. Bullis, 7264, buffet; Mr. Hyndman, 7263, Cabinet of Silverware; J. A. McGhee, 7271, clock; E. Webster, 7260, Casserole; M. Stumpf, 7275, 25 lbs. coffee and percolator; Mrs. A. Gertz, 7255, 50 lbs. lard. The following each receive \$1 prizes. W. Hoare, A. Howe, Mr. Barnard, R. L. Bracken, Wm. Rupp, W. Bolander, F. Remple, E. B. Hunsperger, F. A. Falkman, Mrs. G. R. Ross, Mrs. H. Pierson.

Section for Rent

Improved section 17, Tp. 31, Rge. 28, W. 4, for rent at very reasonable terms. 50 acres of this land is in timothy; 102 acres was prepared last fall, and is ready for seed; 50 acres has been plowed but has gone back to grass; balance prairie. This property is fenced all round, has two cross fences, dwelling, stable, hen-houses, granary and drive shed. Apply to McARDLE, DAVIDSON & McGUIRE, Calgary, or to P. R. Reed, Didsbury.

RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF MOUNTAIN VIEW NOTICE

In the matter of the Court of Confirmation of the Tax Enforcement Return of the Rural Municipality of Mountain View No. 310, in the Province of Alberta. Take notice that His Honour Judge Winter, Judge of the District Court of Calgary, by order dated March 20th, A.D. 1916, has appointed Wednesday, the seventh day of June, 1916 at the hour of 10.30 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court Room, in the Town of Didsbury, as the time and place for the holding of the Court of Confirmation to confirm the Tax Enforcement Return of the Rural Municipality of Mountain View No. 310, for taxes due to the said Municipality to December 31st, 1915. J. E. STAUFFER, Secretary-Treasurer



King Hiram Lodge No. 21, A.F. & A.M.
Meets every Tuesday evening on or before full moon. A' visiting brethren welcome.
JOHN NIXON, J. R. GOOD,
Secretary. W. M.



DIDSBURY LODGE NO. 18, I.O.O.F.
Meets in Oddfellows Hall, Didsbury, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Visiting Oddfellows always welcome.
A. V. BUCKLER, N. G.
S. R. WOOD, Sec.

Dr. G. R. Ross, D.M.D., L.D.S.
Dental Surgeon

Office opposite Rosebud Hotel, Oiler street.
Business Phone 120
Didsbury - - - Alberta



W. C. GOODER
Undertaker and Embalmer
Didsbury Phone 101
Oils. - - - Alberta

W. A. Austin
Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public

Special Attention paid to collections—Office: Over Union Bank of Canada Block.
Didsbury - - - Alberta

Dr. W. G. Evans, M.D.
Physician, Surgeon

Graduate of Toronto University. Office opposite Rosebud hotel, Oiler street.
Residence Phone 10 Office Phone 120
Didsbury - - - Alberta

J. L. Clarke, M.D., L.M.C.C.
Physician & Surgeon

Graduate University of Manitoba
Late senior house surgeon of St. Michael's hospital, Newark, N. J.
Office and residence: One block west of Union Bank.

PHONE 128

DIDSBURY, - - - ALBERTA



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader of good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N.B. — Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for. —64388.

STRAYED

One 7 year old red Durham bull, dehorned, strayed from Sec. 30, Tp. 30, Rge. 5, west of 5th M., about January 15th. A liberal reward will be paid for information leading to his recovery. J. C. WATERBURY, Big Prairie, Alta.